The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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Original Correspondence.

THE SILVER MINES OF SOMBRERETE, MEXICO.

SIR,—As I doubt not many of your readers will be interested to learn the state of affairs in this part of Mexico, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines on the subject, and will be glad to continue these communications as frequent as opportunity offers. This part of the country (Zacatecas) has assumed a quiet aspect, and mining is being carried on with great activity. There have been not less than 150 silver mines taken up near this city during the last month, many of which are already in working order. The news of the railway from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, undertaken by an English company, is received with great enthusiam, and it is hoped that ere long another line will be established from Mexico to Zacatecas, thereby affording direct communication from the sea coast to the interior, which will be a great boon to the mining interest.

There is likewise great excitement here on receipt of the news that the celebrated silver mines of Sombrerete are taken up by a large and influential English company, and are now actually in possession of Mr. Hoskings, their agent. These mines have in former times given brilliant results, for as much as elven millions of dollars have been taken out of them in ten months. There is likewise an American company, who are about to work a mine adjoining the English company's mine. The machinery for this mine is already in the country, and on its way to the mines. The Frismillo Mines, which are said to yield 150,000*l.* a-year in profits, are near to the Sombrerete Mines, and at my last visit they were looking remarkably well.

Zacatecas, Nov. 14. JOHN BIRCH, of Quebradillo Mines.

COAL AND IRON WORKS IN PRUSSIA.

SIR,—In last week's Journal one of your correspondents made the following remarks, under the head of "Prussian Coal and Iron:"—"In conjunction with the increased production and reduced price of coal," &c.—"So that the ironmasters already look with comparative indifference to the approaching abolition of the protective duties on the import of foreign iron, which only a few years ago was looked upon as certain ruin to their branch of industry." This article was commented upon by all who read it, and it was asserted that your correspondent ventured on a field of which he had not perfect knowledge. Most shareholders have a different tale to tell of the Westphalian "Actien Gesellschaften," for the manufacture of pig-iron; and I heard this morning one gentleman assert that he had invested 75,000*l.* several years ago in one of these concerns, without having received any dividend as yet; another had invested his capital in a Silesian iron-works, and lost his money. As yet very few concerns pay any dividend, and the reduction will, I fear, be their ruin.—*Jan.* 3. B. B.

RAILWAY TRANSIT, AND COLLIERY WORKINGS IN SOUTH WALES.

We are indebted to an intelligent correspondent for the following interesting communication, treating of various matters connected with the working of coal and railway communication in the district around Neath:—

SIR,—There has been a deal of discussion about the amalgamation of the Great Western and Vale of Neath Railways, but we hope the time is almost arrived when we shall see all the passengers taken down to Swansea by the new route, and not have the very great inconvenience of changing trains at Landore; and, indeed, if the officials of the Great Western would see that their trains were obliged to run a little more punctually, it would confer a great boon on passengers, especially on Saturday mornings. Very often the train due at Neath Station a quarter before 11 o'clock does not arrive until half-past, or even 12 o'clock. Now, this ought not to be so frequently occurring. If it were only a day now and then it would not be so much to complain of, but for the last twelve months this train has always been behind time. The fault must be either with the guards or the officials of the line. If a little more steam is required, or a better lot of servants, this might be easily remedied. We find the Taff Vale, and also the Vale of Neath, are both very punctual, because if the passengers require a little more steam the worthy manager, Mr. Joshua Williams, will do all he possibly can to remedy the same. We believe the public would be very greatly benefited if the arrangements we have heard of were carried out—Mr. Joshua Williams having the entire management of the line all the way from Gloucester to Swansea. We also hear the Great Western Railway Company intend running down to Swansea, by having a branch from the station, and crossing the river close by the bridge, or somewhere near Mr. Kenway's stores, and doing away with those dangerous wooden bridges which are on the South Wales line to Swansea from Neath. We hope that the Corporation of Neath will be alive to their own interests, and not lose the golden opportunity of giving them all the support in their power; it would be far better than to get a moveable bridge to get something substantial. That would be a credit not only to Neath, but a lasting benefit to the shareholders of both railways. We wish them good speed. When will the time arrive to float this beautiful river of Neath from the Channel right up to the point where the Great Western Company intend going to Parliament for a bill to construct the same, if all the parties would come forward at once and say they should have their land at a fair valuation? Perhaps, the expenses of going to Parliament might be saved. But the question is asked—"When may we expect this river to become a good shipping place?" Nature has done all she can to help capitalists. The question may very easily be answered. If Mr. Gwynne, of Duffryn, and the very worthy young gentleman who has recently become owner of the very valuable Gnoll Estate, with one or two others, were to put their shoulder to the wheel, why cannot this be made even a better port than Cardiff, where the spirited trustees of the Marquis of Bute spend their money in encouraging trade for their much-beloved town? We believe if those influential gentlemen were to head a prospectus, we should have but little to fear; and there is Mr. Vaughan, of Rheola, the gentleman that means well. We have but little doubt that he would be one of the first to assist that which would be to the great interest of the town and neighbourhood.

There are several large collieries opening out in this important neighbourhood. The Dynevor Coal Company are spending a large capital in opening extensive collieries; they are preparing to ship coals to the Neath and Brecon Railway, the canal, and Vale of Neath Railway. They are opening coals both sides of a fault, so that we may expect great things, in the shipment of large quantities of coal. Mr. Evans, of the Brewery, began to send coals away from his colliery this day, amid great rejoicing and cannons roaring, which is rather unusual in this commercial town of Neath: 22 trucks, loaded with coal, left the Vale of Neath station, with banners flying, and "hurrahs" from all quarters, which caused greater excitement than the opening of any colliery before, and they anticipate working from this Wenallt seam 500 tons of coal per day. Notwithstanding Mr. Evans has suffered a little from the strike among the colliers, the dispute is settled, we are happy to say. When will the colliers learn wisdom?

Messrs. Tucker, Thomas, Cadman, and Davis, have taken a tract of mineral property, called the Wenallt, from Mr. Nathaniel Vaughan Edwards, of Rheola, which we are given to understand they have underleased to a company. The spirited contractor, Mr. Davis, has the whole of the inclines ready for work, and has completed the same in a workman-like manner; in about a month or six weeks they will be able to send a small quantity to market. We hear Mr. Isaac Smith has leased all the property of Mr. Ayrton, M.P., up in Blaen-y-Cwm, the other side of the great fault, and the coal is of good quality; indeed, we know of no better in the district. Mr. Morrisson, of Cefn Mawr, has also leased his coals to the same gentleman. The coal, in order to be worked practically, must be through Mr. Ayrton's, then the water will all run away from the same land into Mr. Ayrton's estate, and drain the whole of Cefn Mawr, which is nearly 600 acres. We find that a company is formed to work both these properties, and we wish them every success, the coal being good, and can all be worked by day levels; and now, having such facilities and low charges (7-8ths of 1d.) per ton per mile, all the way to Swansea or Briton Ferry, where the coals can be sent to Swansea for less than 1s. per ton cheaper than by the South Wales Mineral Railway Company, and to Briton Ferry for 5d. cheaper. In order to make this a profitable concern to both landlord and tenant, Mr. Ayrton has come out like a liberal gentleman, saying he will give them his wharf, and the use of his incline, free of charge, that the lessees may have a chance of paying the dead and other rents, because, he says—"If the tenant is profited, then the landlord must be." And we hope that the rich gentleman—Mr. Morrisson, owner of the valuable property of Cefn Mawr—will come forward and assist in the undertaking of a narrow-gauge line up to the Ton Mawr estate, which, we are aware, will not only pay a large dividend of 15 per cent., but will open out one of the most important coal fields in the centre of the South Wales coal basin.

We are glad to find that the Neath and Pelenna Coal Company (limited) are going on well; and Mr. Anthony C. Smith, the colliery manager, has given the directors much satisfaction, having opened the colliery in so good and substantial a manner, studying economy and avoiding unnecessary expense, which ruins so many new companies. We find advertisments are out to build 20 cottages, and they are determined to make the colliery a good concern for the shareholders. The present board is alive to one fact—that without they raise a large quantity of coal (say 200 tons a day), they cannot realise good profits. This is the result of having directors who understand what they are about; once they obtain their object, we believe they will be making large profits; and that this estate, containing 1500 acres, may, ere long, have two or three blast-furnaces, making good pig-iron, where they have a large supply both of coal, blackband, and Welsh ironstone, and only 5½ miles distant from the docks, while some of our largest ironworks, with the same materials, are 24 miles away.

There is a small colliery opened, called the Avon Vale, upon the same seam, on the other side of the valley, which proves very thin, but opening it out by "long wall" they may make a paying colliery; but we do not think any company can pay agents, managers, and shippers, without a large quantity of coal is being raised. This colliery is the property of Messrs. Donague, Thomas, Wilson, and Mr. Griffith Williams, who has the management of the whole Glyncorrwg Coal Company, and lessees of the South Wales Mineral Railway. We are very sorry to hear that they have struck a "fault," which has not only interrupted them from getting a much greater quantity of coal, but disarranged their working, and put them to a great deal of expense. We hope they will soon get out of this dilemma. We hear of two or three more gentlemen who would at once open collieries in this neighbourhood were it not for the enormous charges, of about 1s. per ton, besides the owners' trucks being detained some two or three days on the road, and only about five or six miles away from the port. We hope we have arrived at the uttermost of these exorbitant charges.

THE TIN TRADE—TIN MINES AND TIN SMELTERS.

SIR,—Throughout the past year the tin trade has been in a most unsatisfactory state, which, naturally enough, has caused considerable depression in the market value of all the mines. During the past twelve months, but more especially during the past six or eight months, tin mines have reduced to a considerable extent their produce, for the simple reason that to work many points of operation, whether on tutwork or tribute, with tin at its present depressed price, would result in a loss. The difference in the highest price obtained for tin some two or three years since and that at the present time is something like 30*l.* per ton, the decline during the past year having been between 22*l.* and 25*l.* per ton. The dulness of the tin trade, combined with the fact that money has been almost unprecedently dear, have left to the smelters no alternative but to submit to lower prices.

There is, however, an old saying, that "when things reach the worst they begin to mend." It would seem, from facts within the knowledge of the writer, that "things have reached the worst;" for the different manufacturers and tin-plate works in the North of England have worked up pretty closely their stocks on hand, and that they hold at the present time but very little tin, either in blocks, bars, or ingots. In confirmation of these facts, a better feeling has manifested itself in the market during the past few days; an increased demand for exportation having sprung up, while for home consumption an active demand is confidently looked for. Under these circumstances I would again urge the desirability of the managers of the different tin mines agreeing to some concerted plan whereby the wish expressed in the old Cornish toast—"A better price for tin," might be practically realised, through disposing of tin, as copper and lead ores are, by public ticketing, and not, as at present, privately. By this means I feel assured adventurers would at once get an important advance in price. It must be remembered that tin has not been so low in price for many years, but the last time tin was so depressed it suddenly rose 4*l.* to 6*l.* per ton; and a similar, if not a greater, advance may take place any day—indeed, it is contended by many well-informed persons that during the current year the price of tin will be, at least, equal to what it was twelve months since.—*Birmingham, Jan.* 3. A LOOKER-ON.

TAXATION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.

SIR,—It appears that the Poor Law Board is at present busy obtaining information from the various Boards of Guardians in the country, with a view to abolish the exemption from taxation which metalliferous mines at present enjoy, and to alter the existing law of parochial settlement. It is proposed to convert the existing Unions into rating-districts, every portion of which is to bear an equal share of the cost of maintaining the paupers within it, instead of each parish supporting its own poor, as at present; but the injustice of the proposition is obvious, for the result would be that places where the enterprise of the rich suffices to provide such abundant employment that the poor are insignificant in number would be required to pay equally with those who do nothing to help their fellow-creatures, and, therefore, permit them to become a burden to the poor rates.

There is much plausibility, no doubt, in the arguments brought forward to prove that metalliferous mines should be rated to the relief of the poor; but it should be carefully ascertained whether these arguments are based upon facts. It is assumed that it will be conceded by every impartial and disinterested person that all property which is of any real value to the owner of it ought, in all justice, to be compelled to pay towards pauper maintenance in proportion to such real and ascertained value, and that if the justice of this proposition be admitted there are no grounds for denying or contradicting the conclusion that productive mines, whether copper, lead, iron, or coal, ought to be assessed to the poor-rate like land, houses, or any other property which brings in a profit to the proprietor. It is considered that the probable reason that certain mines have hitherto been exempted is the uncertain production of many of them, and the risk which always, more or less, attends their working; but, although it is acknowledged to be a good plea in favour of isolated exceptions, it is denied that this can be held to prove the rule, it being asserted that the mines of Great Britain produce an almost fabulous amount of money, and that, therefore, all profits ought to be taxed equally with landed property, the rents from which do not materially fluctuate from year to year.

Now, in my opinion, there are two reasons why no increased burden should be laid upon mines. In the first place, they contribute materially to the general wealth of the country, by providing materials which enable other branches of industry to be carried on; and, in the second place, the average profits of mining are so small that the further taxation of it would greatly tend to prevent the employment of capital for working mines altogether. Now, as there is not a single trade or occupation in the country carried on without the use of fuel or metal, the stoppage of the mines would result in the total extinction of England's commerce, and the positive starvation of the entire population. Under such circumstances, surely no percentage of profit could be regarded as too large for the mine adventurer; yet what is his position? Looking at the Share List of the *Mining Journal*, I find that he can possibly invest a few hundreds, but not many thousands, so as to secure 10 per cent. upon his investment, and there may be an exceptional case in which he may obtain 15 per cent. But taking the entire list, and calculating the calls paid and the dividends received, it unfortunately appears that there is a large balance on the debit side. For every 240,000*l.* received by mine adventurers in the shape of dividends, they pay no less than 355,000*l.* in calls, and the proportion has not been more favourable, though it has often been considerably less so for some years. Even regarding the amount paid as dues to be profits, the average profits derivable from metalliferous mining will not amount to 3 per cent., and by including coal mining we cannot raise it to 7 per cent. The only attraction of mining is that occasionally a profit of 100 or 150 per cent. is obtained, and this compensates for waiting. But often this 100 per cent. is not obtained until twenty years after the investment is made, which practically reduces it to the sober 5 per cent. per annum, which is about the percentage that can be realised by judicious investment at the market prices of the day. I trust this will suffice to convince all of the extreme undesirability of further taxing mines, or, if not, that many able advocates of exemption will be found amongst your correspondents.

Truro, Jan. 2. J. C. B.

EMIGRATION OF CORNISH MINERS.

SIR,—For some time past continual complaints have been made of the frequent emigration of Cornish miners, and it has long been supposed, apparently, by Cornishmen that to emigrate and to make one's fortune are synonymous terms. In future it is to be hoped that Cornish miners will be more careful in accepting foreign engagements, and that they will consider that emigrants' expectations are not always fulfilled, and that when a poor man reaches a foreign country it is often difficult even to obtain the remuneration promised by fair means, and extremely difficult to enforce the engagement. Perhaps one of the most glaring cases of non-fulfilment of engagement by English companies engaged in foreign enterprise was that of the old Asphaltum Company, long since defunct, where a manager was sent out at a high (promised) salary, and left penniless in Cuba, the company (?) taking no further notice of him until he found his way back to England, and commenced an action at law; but there are also Anglo-Brazilian companies at present in existence who have shown very little more integrity.

These remarks, of course, apply principally to America, the inhabitants of which appear to consider all who work for a living as things which are better for being hard driven—this probably arises from their being so much accustomed to niggers—and hence it is that it is some time before a Cornishman gets used to the mode of treatment. Indeed, it must be acknowledged that the miner has to work much harder both in the States and in South America than in England, and yet does not earn proportionate wages; that is to say, he cannot save any more abroad than he can in England by working equally hard. Thus, a Cornishman in California writes, "that a good miner can find work for eight months in the year in Grass Valley at $18 per week of sixty hours, which is but $14 per week for the same time of working as is usual in Cornwall. Assuming him to work 200 days each year, which is only allowing eight days illness, he can earn $600 in the year, against which he has to pay for board $364; mining boots, $20; road and poll tax, $10; foreign miners' tax, $48; travelling expenses, $50 = $492, leaving only $108 to pay for clothing and the almost necessary luxuries to which a man is accustomed, and this, too, where not more can be purchased for a dollar than is obtainable in England for a shilling. Of course this is an instance of working for the mine adventurers of the country, and, therefore, taking the chance with the other workmen.

But it is not always that a miner is in the position to emigrate upon his own account, and they then too frequently resort to obtaining employment under a company that pay their travelling expenses to the mine. Now, does it not occur that the risks are much greater in Cuba and Brazil than in England, else how does it happen that there are continually advertisements for English miners for Cuba, and elsewhere? The fact is the climate to which they are sent not unfrequently kills them at once, and thus it is that fresh hands are always in requisition. In accepting service under new companies the objections are even greater than this, as was the case with one of the Brazilian companies which has recently been started. In the first place, the men found upon reaching Rio de Janeiro that no provision had been made for taking them to the mines, and that they were expected to get there as best they could. After overcoming the difficulties of reaching the mines, they learnt that their pay would not commence until they actually began work. Nor is this all, the first news they received from their wives at home is that the subsist of 4*l.* per month which the company had undertaken to pay from the day of sailing had not been paid by the company, the wives and families having received a few shillings only; the miners thus having their hardships abroad made greater by the knowledge that their families were left unprovided for at home. It is true that the manager of the mine is well liked by the men, and that he assured them that he would make such representations to the board in England as would lead to a speedy remedy, but what is this compared with the many weeks' anguish which they must endure in the interval which must elapse before they can receive the gratifying intelligence from home that the cause of complaint has ceased to exist. Whilst such cases as these occur, it certainly behoves Cornish miners generally to be very cautious ere they accept foreign engagements, whilst work which gives a moderate monthly wage is obtainable at home.—*Redruth, Jan.* 1. H. C. T.

NEW ERA IN MINING.

SIR,—In reference to my letter on this subject, in last week's Journal, I will take the case of East Caradon Mine to illustrate what I have suggested. This mine has been, I believe, 12 years or more in reaching the 90 fathom level, and certainly it requires more than a year to reach a new, or deeper level. Now, with the aid of my steel, and that of a couple of smiths accustomed to work, shape, and temper this steel, I could readily have sunk the shaft to the 100 fm. level in two years, besides extending all the requisite cross-cuts to the successive levels. At present the mine is very poor. The 20, 30, and 40 fathom levels were blanks, the 50 and 60 fm. levels were exceedingly rich, the 70 fathom level rich, but not equal to the 60 fm. level. The 80 fm. level has proved poor, and such may be the case with the 90 and 100 fathom levels, on the caunter lode; but the 110, 120, and 130 fm. levels may rival in richness the 50 and 60 fm. levels. To the shareholders it is all important to reach deeper and richer levels on the caunter lode at the earliest possible date, and likewise to extend cross-cuts from the deep levels to the north and south lodes, yet to be proved. Now, in two years I could sink to the 200 fathom level, besides rapidly extending the cross-cuts alluded to, doing in two years what may otherwise, probably, extend over ten or twelve years, and saving an enormous amount of outlay. In place of a dreary blank for the next few years, the shareholders might reap large dividends, gained by economising time and labour. Is not this worthy of attentive consideration? I am well aware that an almost incredible amount of opposition and prejudice will have to be surmounted. The steel will have to be shaped and tempered on a plan wholly different from that which at present prevails in Cornwall; and, though this plan is quite as simple and easy as the old method, smiths are, as a rule, averse to innovations, and can hardly be induced to depart from the beaten track in which they have been accustomed to move. Sooner or later, however, the steel will be appreciated, and its advantages recognised. Then, in place of the present tedious sinking of oblong shafts, secured with expensive timber, round or oval shafts can be rapidly sunk at a moderate cost, and secured with a permanent brick lining, far cheaper than perishable Norway pine.—*Cheltenham, Jan.* 3. ROBERT MUSHET.

TREATMENT OF GOLD ORES IN WALES.

SIR,—In the Journal of Dec. 24 there is a letter from "A Looker-On," a small portion of which I should like to comment upon—that relating to the description of machinery used in Hungary, and employed in the reduction of ores from their matrices. "A Looker-On" says that "the Clogau directors went to Hungary to inspect and report on the machinery there used, and returned with plans, &c., and forthwith erected the same at their own and several other mines without delay, which same machinery was pronounced to be without fault." Now, this I contend is not correct, for the simple reason that there is no mine in Merionethshire where the Hungarian system is in use. I admit that there are one or two mines where an attempt has been made to use a portion of the Hungarian machinery, but these attempts have been made by men who, knowing nothing of the subject but what they could comprehend from drawings, not having had any actual experience, were just as much fitted for it as a Greek scholar would be to teach domestic economy. The Hungarian system used *in toto* would, I am convinced, be as successful here as elsewhere, but to pick out one particular portion to use in conjunction with other machinery never originally intended for it, and to have that portion made in direct opposition to simple mechanical laws, not to mention common sense, and then to expect as good results as is got from a complete establishment on one of our Government mines in Hungary, is simply absurd.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I should not have troubled you with these remarks, but knowing the Hungarian system so well, having had 10 years' experience in Government mines, both in theory and practice, I may at least be permitted to not only form, but express an opinion. ADOLPH PLUMINCK.

Half-way House, near Dolgelly, Jan. 3.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.

SIR,—The dead set which has been made for some time back to run down the price of these shares by certain parties, obliged to get them some way or other, induces me to give your readers the following few facts, in the hope of preventing timid holders being frightened into parting with their shares by the statements of writers who consider everything fair in the way of business. The 5908 shares, into which this mine is divided, are held, with the exception of a few hundreds, by a little over a dozen large holders, some of whom have from 600 to 700 shares, all held for investment, and all quite indifferent as to the quoted prices of the shares, fully believing that before six months are over their property will be nearly doubled in value. Lately, many of these large holders have been buying largely at prices higher than the quotations of to-day, and the remaining floating shares have been absorbed in small lots of twenty and thirty by purchasers of the highest respectability and position, who have taken them up to hold, and not to sell—indeed, there can be very few now in the hands of any but permanent investors. Low as the price of tin is at present, this mine will be able, even should tin fall again, not only to pay its late dividend, but very soon to largely increase it, if not to double it, without injuring its safety for the future; and should tin happen to have a rise instead of a fall in the spring, which is not by any means unlikely—although many say to the contrary—the dividends would at once be largely increased. Let the respectable shareholders, then, who have been lately investing in this mine, not be misled, or induced to part with their property; rather let them trust to the reports of the committee of management than to the gratuitous advice of those whose object in giving it must be palpable to all. SHAREHOLDER.

THE OLD GUNNISLAKE MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—To-day I have seen a prospectus that is issued for an attempt to form a company for purchasing, clearing-up, and exploring the Old Gunnislake Mine. I find in the prospectus my report, and those of Messrs. Ennor and Sprague. The said three reports speak exclusively of Gunnislake Consols, now called Edgecombe and Duchy, which is in no respect connected with the Old Gunnislake Mine. Now, as regards my said report, I feel bound to publicly declare that I never gave my authority for its being published, as in any way recommending an outlay for purchasing and further exploring that thoroughly exhausted mine, Old Gunnislake, which if re-worked will, in my opinion, be a ruinous mining speculation, and lamentably cause confidence and capital to be withdrawn from this neighbourhood, besides considerably damaging the respectability of mining. I speak with very dearly-bought experience, and with warranted confidence, because the late Capt. Teague and myself lost more than 10,000*l.* in a re-working of the said Old Gunnislake Mine. We were led into this heavy loss in consequence of our placing confidence in the reports of the late Capt. Joseph Cocking. I sincerely regret to find that an attempt is making to re-open the Old Gunnislake Mine, without its having been fully reported on by mine agents who are respected for their known honour, and employed for their proved mining qualifications. I am confident that it will be positively impossible to prove the favourable statements made in the prospectus—I mean, as they regard the Old Gunnislake Mine. I consequently, therefore, believe that I am doing a public and private duty by publishing this statement in the *Mining Journal*, wherein it will be sure of receiving that attention which I most anxiously hope for. If the foregoing should lead to any good, I shall then be very happy in having done that which every honest miner will heartily commend. NOAH COWARD.

Gunnislake, Dec. 30.

EAST GRENVILLE MINE.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me the favour to reply to the remarks of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, in last Saturday's Journal. In the first place, they state that I am a share-jobber; there is nothing new in this statement, it is a well-known fact to hundreds, but does the name of a jobber render him incapable of giving an honest, faithful, and true report? If it does, all that Messrs. Watson and Cuell have said and written about their pet mines must fall to the earth, as so much waste paper, to be scattered with the four winds of heaven. Are they not respectable jobbers; and are they not in the habit of giving their unbiased opinions of the mines in which they are interested? Is it not a well-known fact they give their opinions upon the merits of mines of which they can personally know nothing? Then, in the name of common sense, have I not a far greater right to give my opinion of the mines I inspect? Can they show a reason why I cannot do so as candidly and fairly as they can? Then why harp upon that one string, "jobber?" A stranger might fancy there was poison in the very name. Messrs. Watson and Cuell (instead of subjecting my report to fair criticism) assert that I am in daily communication with the "bears," and that I am a heavy "bear" myself. This I most positively deny; and, before making such a statement, they should have enquired at the secretary's office, and he would have told them that, instead of being a "bear," there were at least 70 shares standing in my name. Then, on what ground do they try to show me up as a "bear?" and for what purpose is best known to themselves. They say—"He sold, at the mine, shares he did not possess." How do Messrs. Watson and Cuell, or anybody else, know this? What would they think of me if I stood by their side at the London Mining Exchange, when they were selling hundreds of shares, probably, for their clients for the fortnightly settlement, if I were to look them in the face and say, "You are selling 'bear's?'" Would they not reasonably think I was mad, or beside myself? Now, what can be their motive in calling me a "bear" and a jobber? Simply this, because they have no other weapons to damage the truthfulness of my reports. It is true I sold 110 shares on the mines, but it is also true that 60 were delivered at the request of the buyers, and the remainder have stood in my name for more than a month, and I shall be only too glad to deliver them at once. I sold 100 shares in a mine last week, for a gentleman of this town, but I have not a share in my name. Is it fair to suppose I sold a "bear?" I appeal to Messrs. Watson and Cuell, who have sold thousands of shares they never possessed until they were transferred to them by their principals. Then, how absurd such remarks must appear to disinterested minds. They state "*they thought Mr. James was a respectable mine agent, but, on enquiry, found he was only a jobber.*" I beg to ask one question—is there any distinguishable difference in truth, whether clothed in a white jacket or a black coat? If there is, of course, I cannot lay claim to it; but if there is not, my reports must go for what they are worth. Capt. C. Thomas has not contradicted a single statement that I have made. The extract given is as follows:—"The lode in the 75 is quite equal to that in the 65—that is,

for 20 fms. west of the shaft." No person can deny this, the lode being valueless in both levels; so much, then, for this intended contradiction. In the last place, Messrs. Watson and Cuell state that I said in the company's office the ore dips west. This also I deny. My report will be found in the Journal of Sept. 17 last. Let anyone read that report, and he will see what I did say. I said if the ore dips at all it would be a western one, but that was by no means certain. So much, then, for trying to make me say what I never did.—*Redruth, Dec.* 28. ABRAHAM JAMES.

SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT—No. IV.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN CARNARVONSHIRE.]

In a former article a passing remark was made that quarries were worked from the surface in Carnarvonshire, and as mines in Merionethshire. The former is a little more expensive *in the commencement*, but the latter much more expensive from time to time, as continued workings are carried on. This we will endeavour briefly to explain.

In CARNARVONSHIRE the entire surface to the *usual* depth of 8 or 10 yards must be cleared off, and from this a few slates only will be made, and these generally of second quality. This *usual* depth, however, is often reduced to from 3 to 5 yards, under the two following states of circumstances:—1. Where the slate-rock lies under a peat bed or swamp. This acts as a covering or coat to the rock, which has protected it from the beating of the weather since the time of its first deposit. We have often seen slates of best quality made under these favourable circumstances from slate blocks got immediately under the peat bed at a depth of not more than 2 yards.—2. Where a natural stream of water runs over the slate vein. Nature herself has selected the easiest and softest channel for the flow of water; and has thus indicated one of the surest places in which the deposit of some of her richest treasures may be found. Slates of best quality are frequently got at a depth of 4 or 5 yards, where this surface indication is found to exist, while the surface there, varying in depth, as we have just mentioned, is in course of being removed, a convenient place must be selected for driving a second level, which ought to reach the first gallery or floor at a depth of 15 yards—the level being met by a sink on the floor of the first gallery, and a natural level being thus established for the carriage of the slate blocks from the second gallery to the slate makers' huts. Instead, however, of carrying the blocks thus direct to the slate makers, a very good practice has of late years been introduced of erecting sawing and planing machinery, especially where the blocks are long. The old practice was to cut groves with a chisel across the split of the block, and then by the blow of a heavy mallet reduce them to convenient sizes for slate making. This system, however, was found to produce so much waste, even in the most valuable slate rock, that a very great saving was effected by being at the cost of sawing machinery. Let us illustrate this by a perfectly practical example. The original block, as first got in the quarry, will vary from 1 ft. to 3 ft. in *thickness*. In a minute or two it will there be reduced by means of a chisel and hammer into pieces about 2 in. thick. These are also called blocks, and it was to these that reference has just been made, and it is in this form that they are carried from the quarry to be made into slates. Let us now take one simple instance, which will afford a general illustration as to the saving that is effected by sawing compared with the old system of breaking across with a heavy mallet. Assume the block to be 50 in. long by 16 in. wide; if sawn, it would produce two blocks, each 25 in. long by 16 in. wide, and each of them would be split into slates of 24 in. by 14 in., called Princesses, which sell at 10*l.* 17s. 6d. per thousand. If these blocks were broken by the mallet they might fortunately make large Duchesses, 24 × 12, which sell for 9*l.* 9s. per thousand; but, probably, would be reduced to 22 × 12 (small Duchesses), selling for 7*l.* 15s.; or possibly to 20 × 10 (Countesses), which sell for 6*l.* 8s. per thousand. From this single instance our readers will be readily able to infer how great *a saving* is effected by *the cost* of sawing-tables. All the best blocks are usually sawn, and made into slates, although they may be wide enough to be made into slabs. The width is easily regulated by hammer and chisel, a single stroke of the former being sufficient to reduce them to the required width. The difficulties before referred to were in reference to their length.

Only *two* galleries have yet been alluded to, but, of course, the number of galleries to be eventually opened will depend entirely on the natural facilities that are afforded by the incline of the ground, but the mode of working them will be the same. At Assheton Smith's Llanberis Quarries, nine or ten galleries are now at work, and quite as many, if not more, at Col. Pennant's Penrhyn (Bangor) Quarries. It is better here to mention a mistake which is generally believed to have been made soon after the first opening of the former quarries, by not paying sufficient attention to the deposit of waste from the first two or three galleries opened; much of it, we have heard, was deposited on other closely-adjoining veins of slate; and as successive galleries were opened very much expense, as well as loss of time, was caused by the removal of the waste so inadvertently deposited. Early mistakes of this nature, however, when slate quarrying was in its infancy, have served as a beacon to greater caution of late years. A gigantic undertaking, like that at Llanberis, necessarily calls marked attention to the doings there; but from the same cause, it is to be feared, that smaller ultimate profits have been realised from many others in consequence, very frequently, perhaps, of a wish to get a more immediate dividend. The waste bank should always be so diverted as to keep entirely clear from the slate vein. It may be, and often is, the practice, particularly in the best quarries, to remove the waste 100, 200, or even 300 yards away from the slate vein. The distance the waste is carried will, of course, add a trifle to the cost of removing it, but, considering the ultimate benefits to ensue, this trifling extra cost will be constantly repaying the original outlay, which would only be about 1d. *per ton*. It is the general removal of this top rock or covering, varying in depth, as has been before described, which makes the primary quarry opening more expensive in Carnarvonshire than in Merionethshire. It should always be carried on well in advance of the proposed second gallery, from which substantial profits will begin to arise. A "loose end," as quarrymen call it, should always be selected for carrying on operations on the waste, as the cost of opening and widening is thereby saved. The work thus began will gradually develope itself, by affording room for bargain after bargain. All slate workings should be always let, as is, indeed, now generally the case, *by monthly settings or bargains*. In removing waste, five or six men are often employed in one bargain, and they will expect to make 15s. to 16s. a week each in wages. The wages are calculated by the amount of tonnage of the waste removed, and the rate of tonnage will vary from 2d. to 3½d. per ton, according to the nature of the waste removed. Waste is sometimes removed by measure, but experience has proved that measurement was not so sure as the tonnage system, and always told in favour of the workmen. The cost of a weighing-machine and hut for a weighing clerk will not exceed 15*l.*; and an old quarryman, or an infirm young man from the National or British Schools, will take the weight of waste carried by eight or ten bargains for wages of 12s. a week.

IN MERIONETHSHIRE, slate quarrying is commenced by driving a level *at first* straight through what is supposed to be the heart of slate rock. Some of these levels are of very great length—say, 300 or 400 yards. Instances have occurred where gas has been introduced for the purpose of lighting the mine, and air-pumping machinery also to assist the respiration of the workmen. We have not heard, but it perhaps may be, that ventilating shafts, such as those used in coal mines, may have been applied to the Merionethshire slate mines also. We have before remarked that the slate rock lies here, generally speaking, at an angle of only 4° or 5°. The level is gradually carried up, and widened when the true slate vein has been found. By this process what are called "chambers" are successively formed as the work advances. These chambers branch off at right angles, both to the right and left of the level, and are of the height and width of from 30 to 40 yards. They can, of course, only be formed by cutting loose ends at each side and at the top of the proposed chamber. Slate making is, of course, going on as quickly as the advance of the loose ends will permit; and if the roof could be kept up by cutting two loose ends only (one at the side and the other at the top), the Merionethshire mode of working would throughout be much cheaper than the mode adopted in Carnarvonshire. In order, however, to protect the roof, pillars are left, of the same width as the chamber (that is, from 30 to 40 yards), and, consequently, fresh loose ends have to be cut for each successive chamber. It is in this way that the eventual working of slate mines in Merionethshire is much more expensive than that of open quarrying in Carnarvonshire. It compels, also, the leaving behind of one-half of the valuable slate as pillars to support the roof. We have heard of one solitary instance where, in consequence of the want of the usual firmness in the rock itself, a fall took place, by which one or two workmen were injured, and a delay caused in the working of the mine.

The rock, however, in Merionethshire is of the purest quality, and at the late International Exhibition carried away all the prizes. The produce of these quarries is generally exported to Prussia and the Baltic, while the principal run of the home market is on Carnarvonshire slate. During the recent Danish blockade of Prussian ports a slight check was put on the Merioneth slate trade. The Welsh Slate Company, commonly called Lord Palmerston's, last year yielded a profit of 40,000*l.*, and many others were worked with great success. One quarry, of considerable promise there, was also sold last year for 120,000*l.* The principal part of the quarries are held on lease, many of them, it is to be feared, for too short a number of years. The lease of one of the best will expire in a year or two, and the company who are working it have already began operations in another quarter, in which they hope successfully to invest their capital.

Our next article will commence with a few remarks on Slate Slabs, which it is even more difficult to procure than slates.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

As regards French affairs, it appears that an Imperial Decree of Dec. 11, 1864, declares of public utility the establishment of a branch railway intended to unite the Liévin mines to what is known as the Pas-de-Calais collieries line. The new branch may be, as regards the present, devoted exclusively to the transport of the products of the Liévin mines; at the same time, the Government reserves to itself the power of requiring eventually—and as soon as the necessity for the measure has been recognised after an official enquiry—the establishment of a public service of goods, or a service of passengers, or a service of passengers and goods combined. The expropriations of land, &c., required for the execution of the works must be completed within a period of eighteen months. At St. Dizier, the market has not yet lost the quiet tone which has so long characterised it, but if there is any change or tendency observable, it is in the direction of improvement. Small orders for iron are received daily at St. Dizier, wants on the part of merchants being thus indicated. A revival in prices will, it is expected, appear shortly, and it will be all the more sensible, as the works having succeeded in placing their fabrication from day to day, have no important stocks. At present, however, there is no variation to notice in prices. Little has been done in pig. The orders received for merchants' irons come principally from the south and east; Paris supplies little business. A passable number of orders have arrived for axles. Rolled irons have made 8*l.* 16s. to 9*l.*; hammered iron, 102*l.* to 104*l.*; axles, 108*l.* to 110*l.* per ton. One of the Haute Marne works—the Eurville rolling establishment—has obtained a contract for 400 tons of telegraphic wire. The Eurville works are conducted by MM. Bonnor, Degrond, and Co. Advices received from the Moselle confirm the good reports made with regard to the state of metallurgy in that group. All the works have good orders on hand, and are fully employed. Merchants' irons are, however in better demand than special irons; as regards these last, the state of affairs leaves something to be desired. The Municipality of Paris proposes to impose new octroi duties on different kinds of pig and iron. The project now submitted to the Council of State charges rough pig, which was formerly admitted free, with a duty of 7s. 6d. per ton. Castings, however, which formerly paid 16s., will in future pay only 9s. per ton. Rough iron will be submitted to a duty of 10s., and manufactured iron to a duty of 12s., instead of 1*l.* 4s. now paid. These new taxes have been arranged so that the whole of the receipts may be sensibly the same as the aggregate of the duties now levied. Thus, while additional charges are imposed on rough pig and iron, manufactured articles, especially those required for construction purposes, will enjoy a considerable diminution.

The result has reached us of the last adjudication for rails on account of the Netherlands State lines. The contracts tendered for comprised five lots of 200 tons of rails with accessories, and a lot of 300 tons of bolts. The rails were secured by M. de Songe, of Rotterdam, representing Messrs. Bailey Brothers, of Nant-y-Glo, Monmouthshire. The lot of bolts was obtained by M. Cambier, of Morlanwelz. Of late years an important transformation has taken place in Belgian metallurgy. No longer being able to export pig, as the German market, formerly so important, is now completely closed, the establishments have worked up the pig produced themselves, and have exported bars, rails, and plates; this transformation has been very rapid. In the Liége district there were at first only blast-furnaces, but all the great establishments have seen the necessity of elaborating the pig which they produced. The Esperance establishment has purchased an iron factory, Ougrée has built one, a rolling mill has been created at Haut-Pré, &c. At Charleroi several new works have been created, while the old rolling-works, such as those of MM. de Dorlodot, the Châtelineau Company, &c., take a great extension. In the Centre new works are in course of construction. The production of iron has thus been rapidly increased to satisfy the foreign demand; it appears probable that work will be forthcoming for these numerous establishments, but it must be remembered that several are still only in course of construction. It is now asked whether it is right to hasten on with the erection of new works, and whether it would not be wiser to leave industry, which has been so rapidly developed, time to consolidate itself? When foreign outlets are well assured, and when prices, instead of displaying a tendency to fall, rise again, it will then be time to form new projects. The Belgian collieries have decided at several points to advance the tariff for their products. In the Mons basin coke and fine forging coals are now quoted—washed coke, first quality, 19s. 2d.; coke for metallurgy, 16s. to 16s. 10d. per ton; fine forging coke, unwashed, 11s. 6d.; and washed, 13s. per ton. At these prices the demand continues very satisfactory. In the Charleroi district the prices of half rich coal have been increased by a considerable number of collieries, and coke is in good demand. The Centre finds itself engaged in a similar upward movement. At Liége prices are very firmly supported by extractors, and the wages of miners have been increased since the commencement of the season; nevertheless, a scarcity of labour is experienced in several groups. It will be seen that the new year opens under favourable auguries, and that the season affords serious grounds for hope to the Belgian coalworkers; at the same time, it is doubted whether these favourable symptoms can be regarded as indicating an actual revival in coal mining industry.

A number of dividends are announced, and among them may be mentioned interest at the rate of rather more than 5s. per obligation on the obligations of the Auchy-au-Bois Mining Company, and a dividend of 4*l.* per share for the proprietors of the Luxembourg Mines and Sarrebruck Forges (Prussia).

We proceed to notice some further points of interest in the report recently presented to the directors of the Pontgibaud Mines and Foundries Company, by Messrs. R. and J. Taylor, the engineers of the undertaking. In the Pranal Mine (Barbecot concession), the works executed during the last exercise on the Felix and Amantine veins (Barbecot concession) in the galleries at 300 ft. and 230 ft., having completed the exploration of the only points which presented some favourable chances without discovering mineral in sufficient quantity to be worked, the efforts of the management have been confined in the last place to the Suzanne vein, in which searches have been actively continued. The quantity of mineral discovered in the course of the last exercise by these galleries has been rather more important than in the preceding year, although no rich bearing has been met with. At present, however, the vein produces good minerals at the 160 feet level and 100 feet level. The exploration of the southern part of this concession having been prolonged by a transverse outlet gallery, commencing from the Valley of Lamothe, more to the west than the supposed direction of the zone of metalliferous earth, it has been deemed useful to make researches more to the south, in a spot called La Brousse. The success obtained greatly encourages the management to undertake similar works at other points, where for considerable distances the veins are unexplored. The end of a vein of very good appearance having been recognised on the surface, a small pit has been sunk to a depth of 73 ft.; at about 35 feet from the surface a gallery has been constructed to the north and south of this pit on the course of this vein, which is tolerably powerful, very regular, and composed of a good kind of gangue. It produces more than 2 tons of minerals per fathom, yielding on being tested 50 per cent. of lead and about 7 lbs. of silver per ton. Active measures have been taken for the development of this favourable discovery, and it is hoped that in about three months a vein will be reached at a depth of about 130 ft., by means of a new pit, called the Basset Pit, which has already reached more than half the depth indicated. The regular working of the Roure, Mioche, La Grange, and Pranal Mines does not present much difference between the quantity of work executed on the veins during the last exercise and that of the preceding exercise. The proportion of works having a future scope and effect has, however, been considerably increased, so as to improve the means of drainage, and facilitate the working of lands which have hitherto remained untouched. The complete repair of the Richard Pit, at Roure, and the installation at this place of new means of drainage, have much retarded the progress of works in the lower galleries, and have thus diminished the quantity of productive earth which might have been discovered. The discoveries at Mioche having also been very limited, the total quantity added to the reserves during the exercise has been much less than in the preceding year, and as the extraction has been maintained on nearly the same footing, the reserves have been rather considerably reduced. Thus in the Roure concession 1608 tons of minerals were discovered in the 12 months ending June, 1864, and 2415 tons were extracted; while in the Barbecot concession 332 tons of minerals were discovered, and 471 tons were extracted, making a total of 1940 tons discovered, and 2886 tons extracted. The importance of the discoveries made since June has, however, sufficiently increased to remove fears of fresh diminutions in the reserves of minerals. Other points in connection with the company's affairs must yet stand over for future examination.

A constant amelioration in copper is noted at Paris, and the tendency of affairs is towards firmer quotations. English in plates has made 91*l.*; ditto tough cake, 91*l.*; Lake Superior, 104*l.*; Chilian, 86*l.* to 87*l.*; Corocoro mineral, 90*l.*; red rolled, 100*l.*; and yellow ditto, 98*l.* per ton. At Havre, also, prices have been well maintained, Chilian and Peruvian in bars making 83*l.* to 84*l.*; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 84*l.* to 85*l.*; United States (Baltimore), 94*l.* to 96*l.*; ditto Lake Superior, 96*l.* to 106*l.*; Mexican and La Plata, in bars, 78*l.*; Russian, 96*l.* to 100*l.*; old yellow copper, 56*l.* to 60*l.*; red ditto, 84*l.* to 85*l.*; bronze, 70*l.* to 80*l.* per ton. On the German markets the demand is very well sustained on consumptive account; the sales noted consist of some small lots which have changed hands at previously quoted rates. Tin remains neglected, and there is no immediate hope of any improvement being witnessed in it. At Rotterdam, Banca has made 56 fls., and English and Billiton have been quoted at the same price. At Amsterdam, Banca has stood a little higher, having realised 56¼ fls. At Paris, Banca has made 102*l.*; Detroit, 97*l.*; and English, 100*l.* per ton. Lead has remained quiet, and the trade presents, for the time, little interest. At Paris, Spanish saumons have realised 22*l.* 16s.; French, 21*l.* 4s.; Belgian, 22*l.*; and rolled, 23*l.* per ton. The zinc markets present considerable depression, the languor being accounted for by the absence of demand. At Paris, rough Silesian has made 22*l.*; rolled, 26*l.* 4s.; and Vieille Montagne, 30*l.* per ton.

PETROLEUM AS A STEAM FUEL.—At the present moment, when some attention is directed to the proposition to use petroleum as a substitute for coal as a fuel for the generation of steam, it will not be uninteresting to consider the extent of the aggregate trade in petroleum which is carried on, and from this it will be at once seen that the entire yield of petroleum from all the wells in the world at present being pumped would be insufficient to provide the steam-power for a single manufacturing country. Employed simply as a means of procuring illumination, the bye-products being utilised for many useful purposes, petroleum is one of the most important articles which has for some time been brought into the market; but, even if it could be proved that it would be no more expensive to use petroleum than coal as a steam fuel, it will be apparent that the price, already exorbitant, would rise to such an extent as to render it impracticable to employ it, even for the purposes to which it is at present applied. To attempt to obtain too much from petroleum will lead to a diminution of its present usefulness, without opening another and equally important market. The profits realised in the oil regions of Pennsylvania are at present very considerable, fresh discoveries are frequently made, and the trade is in a highly prosperous condition; but it must be remembered that the supply is, nevertheless, extremely limited when compared with coal, and that the cost of transport of petroleum is infinitely greater. The supplies from Canada of this product have ceased from a varity of causes, and the only countries exporting it at present are the United States and Wallachia, although the latter as yet to only a small extent. The existence of petroleum in Trinidad is known, but it has not become an article of commerce from that quarter. The exports from the American ports to this country are apparently less for the year which has closed than for 1863, the quantity of gallons sent from New York to London and Liverpool in 1863 having been 4,733,232, against 2,164,385 in 1864. But the reduction is partly accounted for by the fact that the trade has now become better regulated, and vessels, in place of being all consigned to the two great ports, are either sent direct to the refiners or call at Cork for orders. The amount sent to Cork arose from 1,433,234 gallons in 1863, to 3,211,030 in 1864. There is also now a much larger direct exportation to the Continent; Havre, for example, having risen from 1,702,591 gallons in 1863 to 2,324,017 gallons in 1864. Antwerp now takes 4,149,821, against 2,454,721 in 1863. The total export from America was 27,195,189 gallons in 1863, and 31,121,791 in 1864. The excitement occasioned by the discovery of the new product has by no means died out, companies being daily formed, claims purchased, new wells opened, or new machinery put up, with the greatest energy. One single well, the Noble and Delameter, has yielded more than $1,500,000, the first cost being little more than $2500, or a result of 300,000*l.*, with an outlay of 500*l.* in the purchase, and the working expenses are believed not to have exceeded 2000*l.* Two years ago two acres, upon which the Reed and Criswell Well is situated, might have been purchased for 300*l.* It was lately sold for the amount of 130,000*l.* Another farm of 1000 acres was purchased in 1865 for 1400*l.*, and a few weeks since 325 acres were sold for 150,000*l.* The great oil region is in Venango county, Pennsylvania. A branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been constructed for the accommodation of the traffic, but it is utterly unable to cope with the demand. The oil comes to this country in its crude form, being a perfectly black oily fluid. It is sent to the refiners—such as the Hydro-Carbon Oil Company, at Southall, or Shand and Co., of Stirling—where the first process is to extract the spirit, to reduce the oil for the market to the strength required by the Act of Parliament—that is, so that the oil shall not be ignitable below a heat of 100°. The superfluous spirit is sold, and used for the same purposes as turpentine. Then the ordinary burning petroleum is produced, the best being almost colourless, and with no offensive smell. The next products are two kinds of lubricating oil, a coarser and finer, used for machinery. Paraffin is extracted from the remainder, of which candles of the greatest purity are made. A coarse grease for cart-wheels remains, and there are hopes, although these are not encouraged by some scientific men, that the aniline dyes may be also extracted in the same manner as from the distilled coal. The danger from the ordinary burning oil which is sometimes complained of seems to arise when the oil is not properly refined so as to extract a sufficient quantity of the spirit, but under the Act of Parliament there are penalties for any breach of the regulation. From Wallachia only a very small quantity has yet been introduced, under the auspices of a recently-formed company, which has obtained certain concessions in that country. The port of shipment will be Ibraila.

Meetings of Public Companies.

EL CHICO SILVER MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Broad-street-buildings, on Saturday,

Mr. HESKETH in the chair.

Mr. B. C. HOOKE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that the obstacles which had prevented the directors placing before the shareholders the documents of the transfer of the property were referred to in the report; but it was expected those documents would come to hand by the mail just arrived—indeed, the present meeting had been postponed till the latest possible period allowed by the Articles of Association, under the belief that the documents would have been to hand, but unfortunately, owing to the mail being two days over-due, the letters had not yet been delivered. Under these circumstances, the directors, with the approval of the shareholders, proposed to adjourn the present meeting until March, when the accounts, audited up to the end of the present year, would be submitted, and shareholders would have an opportunity of knowing not only the actual financial position of the company, but also the position and prospects of their property. He would, however, be glad to afford shareholders any information they might now desire.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the company had not had an interest in the hacienda from Feb. 11 last.——Mr. RULE (a director) said that such was the case, and that the transfer of this property to the company had already been made.

Major RUSSELL (a director) mentioned that although the receipt of the documents had been, naturally enough, anxiously awaited, yet the mail just arrived was the first by which they could have been received

Mr. RULE, in reply to questions, stated that when he was in Mexico he endeavoured for some years to purchase the San Juan de Rayas Mines, now the property of this company, with the view of working it on his own account, but the owner at that time would not sell it, intending to work it himself. As this gentleman did not possess the means, a delay occurred, during which he died, when the property was offered to the present company. He (Mr. Rule) wished to take the present opportunity of confirming every statement that was made in the prospectus with respect to this mine—which he did, not from hearsay, but from repeated personal inspections of the mine during several years. He ventured to state that the mine would eventually be a prize of no common description. As soon as ventilation was given to the eastern part facilities would be afforded for the immediate extraction of rich ores, sufficient to give an immediate profit. Considering the important fact that the profits of the adjoining mine were reckoned by millions, there was much reason to conclude that this mine would occupy a place among the best of them.——The report was received and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN (upon the question of the re-election of the retiring directors—Messrs. Maude and Braginton) stated that as those gentlemen had expressed their wish to retire, it was proposed to re-elect them upon the present occasion, so that they could fill the office until the meeting in March, when other directors could be appointed.——Messrs. Maude and Braginton were re-elected directors.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the accounts from Mexico, made up to the end of 1864, would be submitted to the shareholders at the meeting in March?——The CHAIRMAN said that was one of the objects the directors had in view when they made the suggestion.——Major RUSSELL said that at the various boards of which he was a member he always advocated the holding of half-yearly general meetings, being of opinion that directors and shareholders could not meet too often, and he would suggest that this wholesome practice should be adopted in this company. (Hear, hear.)——The CHAIRMAN fully concurred in the suggestion of his co-director, and stated that it could be considered at the meeting in March.——A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was passed.——The CHAIRMAN appropriately acknowledged the vote, and stated that the directors need hardly inform the shareholders that they awaited with anxiety the arrival of the necessary documents, and much regretted that they had not been delivered in time for the shareholders to examine upon the present occasion. As far as the property was concerned, he had great faith in its proving highly remunerative. Having had previous dealings with Mr. Rule in connection with another mine, when the whole of his statements were borne out by facts, he (the Chairman) was the more thoroughly satisfied that facts would prove the correctness of the statements which had been made by Mr. Rule with reference to the San Juan de Rayas. (Hear, hear.)——The meeting was then adjourned till March.

Since the meeting the following letter has been received:—

SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the Mexican mail has brought all we expected, and so much wished to have had in time for the general meeting last Saturday—viz., a letter from Mr. John Potts, our managing director in Mexico, and one from Mr. J. R. Rule, our manager, both of the most satisfactory character; and also the title deeds of the mine of San Juan de Rayas.—B. C. HOOKE, Secretary.

VICTORIA (LONDON) MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Dec. 31. In the absence of the Chairman of the company (Mr. J. D. Powles), it was unanimously agreed that Mr. HENRY MOOR, M.P., should occupy the chair.

Mr. C. H. FIELDER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had at the commencement to apologise for the absence of Mr. Powles, who had proceeded on business to Portugal, where he might, perhaps, be detained some short time. In the first place, he had to allude to the circular which had been issued with the notice convening the meeting. That circular was only intended to give a short outline of the present position of the company, and to state briefly the objects sought to be carried out by the increase of capital. He had to request shareholders to bear in mind that the circular was now of no importance, and that all they had to look to and consider would be the resolutions which he should have to propose to them for adoption, and it would be by those resolutions alone, and not by any statement in the circular, that the shareholders and directors would be guided, provided that the resolutions were carried. He said that the present meeting had been convened consequent upon the time having arrived, in the opinion of the board, when, for many reasons, it was deemed desirable to increase the capital of the company. They possessed the services of a very able manager in Victoria, and were particularly fortunate in having a man of such eminence as Mr. R. H. Bland as their resident director, to whose foresight and experience the shareholders were indebted in a great degree for their present prosperous condition. From the advices recently received, it was clear that Mr. Bland could invest a further amount of capital, and thus enlarge the basis of the company's operations with every probability of success. It was not necessary at present to go at any length into figures; the accounts for the year would very shortly be in the hands of shareholders, and they would then be enabled to judge of the present prosperity and future prospects of the company. Still, when recommending the shareholders to double the capital, the directors felt that it was necessary to allude shortly to the past and present working of the company. Many of the shareholders would remember that the company was formed about four years ago. It was never pushed much upon public notice, but was rather confined to the shareholders of the Port Phillip Mining Company. At the end of the first financial year, Dec., 1861, the capital of the company, although nominally placed at 25,000*l.*, did not exceed 2600*l.* At Dec., 1862, it had increased to 8200*l.*; at Dec., 1863, to 21,500*l.*; and for the year which would expire to-morrow to 25,000*l.*, being the full amount named in the deed. In July last the directors recommended a dividend of 1s. 9d. per share, equal to 17½ per cent.; and for the current year the accounts would show a gross profit of over 10,000*l.*, whilst the capital of 25,000*l.*, at present invested was valued by Mr. Bland, at the then market prices, at over 30,000*l.*, after making allowances for one or two unimportant failures, and investments in a progressive state. It was, then, upon this state of affairs, and taking into consideration that should the capital be doubled no very large addition working expenses would be incurred, that the directors recommended the increase in the capital. (Hear, hear.) It had also been urged upon the directors by some of the largest shareholders to double the capital, and so enable the shares to be quoted in the Official List of the Stock Exchange, and this he had no doubt would be effected if the resolutions to be submitted to-day were passed and confirmed. He had understood that the shares at the present time commanded a market value of 1¼ to 2 prem.—indeed, he believed there had been bargains at 2¼ prem., but the present capital of the company did not entitle them to the privilege of quotation in the Official List, but if the shareholders agreed to double the capital that objection would no longer exist. Having stated that he should be glad to afford any further information that might be desired, he concluded by proposing the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That it is the opinion of the meeting that the capital of the company should be increased from 25,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, by the issue of 25,000 additional shares of 1*l.* each, and that such capital be increased accordingly."——Sir CHARLES RICH seconded the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER thought it would be better to defer the consideration of the subject to the general meeting, when fuller information would be laid before the shareholders as to the condition of the company.——The CHAIRMAN said that the question of an increase of capital was mooted by the shareholders some twelve months since, and the

reason that the directors had not brought the question before the general meeting was simply this—because after the shareholders had agreed to the increase there must be another meeting, at which the resolution must be confirmed. By passing the resolution at the present time, it could be confirmed or rejected at a subsequent general meeting, to be held on Jan. 16.——Mr. DELAFONTAINE was also of opinion that the proposal would have met with general approval had it been brought forward at the general meeting, when probably there would have been a larger number of shareholders present.

The CHAIRMAN apprehended that had this subject been brought forward at a general meeting there would not have been present a larger number of shareholders, simply because the larger proportion of them had previously expressed their concurrence in the resolution.——Mr. DELAFONTAINE wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not raise the slightest objection to the proposition; on the contrary, from information he had received from Australia, he knew it would meet with general approval, and that the step was a politic one.——The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the second resolution, as follows:—"That each shareholder shall be entitled to so many of the new shares as he shall on Jan. 16 next appear on the register as the holder of the now existing shares, and that the application for, and the allotment and payment in respect of, such new shares shall be made in such manner, and at such times, as the directors may appoint, subject always to the terms and stipulations of the company's Deed of Association."

Mr. DELAFONTAINE said it was not specified in that resolution that the shareholders should be consulted when that additional capital should be raised.——The CHAIRMAN said as by the first resolution the shareholders had authorised the increase of the capital, the directors did not propose to consult them as to the time when any portion should be called up, and for the reason that the directors must to a great extent be guided by the information received from the colony as to the most opportune periods for the employment of capital; but he supposed that three or four weeks after the notices had gone out for the applications for shares the directors would call, according to the terms of the deed, for the payment of 2s. 6d. per share upon application, and 2s. 6d. upon allotment. It would not be the object of the directors to call up money to lie idle at the bank, and if for no other reason than that the new shares were entitled to receive a dividend upon only 5s., or the amount actually paid-up. Under those circumstances, the directors would not make a call of 10s. when they were able to employ only 5s., for if they did the other shares would be proportionately adversely affected; therefore, the shareholders must leave that to the discretion of the directors.——The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then read the third resolution, as follows:—"That in case the whole of such new shares shall not be subscribed for by the then existing shareholders, the directors shall hold and dispose of the same in such manner as to them shall seem most conducive to the interests of the company."——The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Mr. DELAFONTAINE, seconded by Mr. PHILLPOT, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, directors, and secretary, which, having been appropriately acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

COLONIAL BANK.

The fifty-fourth half-yearly general court of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday,—Mr. CHARLES MARRYAT in the chair.

Mr. CALVERT (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meeting, submitted the directors' report, as follows:—

The directors submit to the proprietors, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, the following statement of the debts and assets of the corporation on June 30, 1864, which comprises the nett profit of the half-year which ended at that period:—

DEBTS.

Circulation	£	257,691	8	4	
Deposits, bills payable, and other liabilities		1,567,964	9	2	
Paid-up capital		500,000	0	0	
Reserve fund		123,000	0	0	
Balance of profit from last half-year		537	0	1	
Nett profit for the half-year		36,868	19	10	= £2,486,061 17 5

ASSETS.

Specie	£	321,912	9	8	
Due to the bank in the colonies on bills discounted and purchased, including those past due		974,846	19	9	
Due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts		16,205	12	2	
Due to the bank in London on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c.		1,162,875	17	7	
Bank premises and furniture in London and the colonies		10,220	18	3	= £2,486,061 17 5

The business of the half-year now reported upon having had the benefit of the rise in the prices of colonial produce alluded to in the last report, as well as of the high rates of interest prevailing here during that period, the directors find themselves on this occasion in a position to again recommend the payment of an extra dividend. They are happy to state that, according to the latest accounts in their possession, the business at the branches was going on satisfactorily, but proprietors must bear in mind that the prices of colonial produce have receded considerably.

The directors now propose that out of the nett profit which, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts and for income tax, amounts, as per statement, to.... £36,868 19 10 an ordinary dividend be made of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending June 30, 1864, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the corporation, which will require £30,000 0 0
and an extraordinary dividend of 1 per cent., which will require ..... 5,000 0 0 = £35,000 0 0

Leaving	£	1,868	19	10
To which add balance brought from last half-year		537	0	1
Together	£	2,405	19	11
From this amount the directors propose to carry to the reserve fund		2,000	0	0
Increasing it to 125,000*l.*, and the balance of	£	405	19	11

forward to the next half-year.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the facts contained therein were so very satisfactory that they required no explanation from him; and he could only congratulate the proprietors upon the fact that the directors were able to repeat upon the present occasion the additional amount of dividend given at the last meeting. As regards the business at the different branches since June, it had been progressing satisfactorily. He mentioned that the directors had received a proposal from the Bank of Jamaica for the transfer of its business, upon certain conditions, to the Colonial Bank; and, the offer having been a very fair one, negociations were entered into, and, after a full investigation of the matter, had agreed to take over the business, and to pay for it the sum of 10,000*l.* He was glad to be in a position to state that by the last accounts the board received the intelligence that the Bank of Jamaica ceased to transact business on Oct. 30, and that almost all the accounts had been transferred to the Colonial Bank. The Bank of Jamaica was as old as the Colonial Bank, between which hitherto all the business of the colony had been shared, and he had no doubt the Colonial Bank would derive considerable benefit by the transfer, inasmuch as the Bank of Jamaica was a local bank, and supported by local interests. He also mentioned that it was the intention of the board for the future to send the dividend warrants by post, which would save the proprietors the trouble of coming to the office, and at the same time save the time of the employees. He then moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. GURNEY HOARE seconded the proposition, which was put and carried without discussion.——It was resolved that the ordinary dividend of 6 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum), and an extraordinary dividend of 1 per cent., be declared on and after Jan. 12, free of income tax.

The retiring directors were unanimously re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN said the board proposed to elect Mr. E. Colville (son of the late Chairman) to a seat at the board, in the room of Mr. Bruce, deceased.

The proposition was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. E. Colvile having retired from the office of auditor, it was proposed to elect to that office Mr. James Scott, one of the largest proprietors.

The proposition was put and carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for the eminently successful manner in which they continued to conduct the affairs of the bank.

The proceedings then terminated.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has not been very animated this week, although a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted, especially in some of the chief market mines. There has been some settlements of time bargains, which have given the appearance of more business, and better prices than could be sustained immediately after its completion.

WEST SETONS have been dealt in, at fair market prices.—WHEAL SETONS are enquired for at minimum quotations.—CLIFFORDS have been freely dealt in, but some fluctuations have followed.—WHEAL BASSETS have been in fair demand, and some transactions have taken place.—EAST BASSETS are still in request, at buyers' prices.—NANGILES have been rather quiet, at present quotations.—EAST CARN BREAS continue to be sought for at minimum figures.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been less active, and offered at lower rates.—FRANK MILLS have been rather extensively dealt in, and prices have, consequently, advanced.—GREAT LAXEYS continue to command attention, and a few transactions have taken place.—TINCROFTS are offered at lower prices.—EAST GRENVILLES have been rather extensively dealt in this week, and prices have advanced.—WHEAL GRENVILLES are in better request, and show a tendency to improve.—NORTH TRESKERBYS are in good demand, at improved prices, and likely to further advance.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSKEAR continue quiet, at present quotations.—GREAT BUSY and EAST ROSEWARNE are remarkably dull.—WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) are in request, at buyers' prices.—HALLENBEAGLES have have changed hands, at fair market prices.—MAUDLINS have been dealt in at quoted figures.—NORTH CHIVERTONS continue to command attention from the improved prospects of the mine.—WEST CHIVERTON and CHIVERTON are in better request, without any corresponding advance in price.

EAST LOVELLS have not been very active this week, and although quoted lower for time, they are scarce for cash at quoted prices.—GREAT WHEAL VORS have been freely and largely dealt in, at advanced rates, with a strong tendency to further improve.—EAST VORS are sought for at buyers' prices.—PROVIDENCE and MARGERY are enquired for, at minimum quotations.—EAST CARADONS have been in good demand, and a great many shares changed hands at advanced prices, but left off slightly weaker.—MARKE VALLEYS are still in request, at advanced rates.—WEST CARADONS have been sought for at nominal prices.—TRELAWNY and MARY ANN are enquired for, at buyers' prices.—KELLY BRAYS have been dealt in, at fair market quotations.—HINGSTON DOWNS have been in better request.—A large number of OKEL TORS have changed hands, at nominal prices.—EAST RUSSELLS have fluctuated, but a great number of shares have been dealt in; they left off slightly weaker.—LADY BERTHAS have receded, and offered at lower rates.—WHEAL CREBORS have been freely dealt in, at fair market prices.—CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM are in demand, at nominal figures, arising from a reported improvement at the mine.—EAST CARADON: The counter lode, in the 70 east, is worth 5*l.* per fathom, and the 80 west 5*l.* per fathom. The 80 fathom level east men are engaged in cross-cutting towards the north part of the lode. The new lode, in the 60 east, is valued at 7*l.* per fathom; and the same level west, at 10*l.* per fathom; the 70 east, on the south lode, is poor, and no change has taken place as yet in the 80 cross-cut south; at Williams's shaft the 90 cross-cut south is progressing favourably; the development of the lodes in the north part of the sett is anxiously watched by all interested in this extraordinary mine.

WEST CHIVERTON.—The main part of Williams's lode has not yet been intersected by the 90 cross-cut, but there are the strongest indications as to the result, and the most sanguine expectations will be realised. There is no doubt that the delay is occasioned by the change in the dip of the ore. The 70, west of Burgess's shaft, is worth 40*l.* per athom; the same level east is valued at 40*l.* The 80, west of Valpy's, has considerably improved, now worth 60*l.* per fm., and the 80 east 30*l.* The three winzes sinking below the 80, on Williams's lode, are still worth, together, 340*l.* per fathom; and a winze below the 80, on Elizabeth's lode, is valued at 40*l.* per fm. On Wednesday last 130 tons of silver-lead ores were sold, realising 2054*l.* for the month.

MAUDLIN MINES.—The prospects continue of the most favourable character. The lode in the 70 east is still a magnificent lode of grey and yellow ore, 4 ft. wide, and no south wall: consequently, a large portion of the lode has not yet been seen; the value is given at from 100*l.* to 150*l.* per fm. The have commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the 70, and stones of ore are already coming. Should the water be drained by the shaft going down, they will be enabled to resume sinking the winze in bottom of the 70, and make large returns at once.

BOSCAWEN.—The deeper levels at present are not of a productive character, the lode being hard; but a change of ground, it is expected, will yield more favourable results. The stope in back of the 70 west is worth from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom. The 40 end west is worth about 12*l.* per fathom. There are several other places yielding the usual quantities of copper ore, and points to which operations are being directed will, when completed, open some good tin and copper ground. The returns for the next four months, according to the present prospects, will be about 120 tons of copper ore per month.—GREAT WHEAL BUSY: An elaborate report of this extensive sett has been furnished by Messrs. Charles Thomas and Son, and presented at the recent meeting, which will, no doubt, appear in this week's Journal; the summary of which affords reason to believe that on the eastern ground being fairly and fully developed the results will prove of a profitable and permanent character. The workings hitherto are represented to have been carried on judiciously and satisfactorily to those experienced and intelligent agents.—WEST GREAT WORK: The prospects of this mine have greatly improved; and now that the financial position of the company is in a very satisfactory state, there is but very little to fear but the future returns will result in bringing the mine into a permanent and profitable position. The operations as yet are shallow, the shaft being only down 8 fathoms under the 16, and when completed to the 26, cross-cuts will be extended to intersect the several lodes. There are several lodes, all of which are productive of good work for tin, the returns of which are progressively increasing. The acquisition of new stamps, and the further development of the lodes at greater depth, will, it is anticipated, find the mine at the end of the current year in a paying position.

WHEAL MARGERY continues to look very well, and yielding the usual quantities of copper ore. They sampled, on Dec. 27, 355 tons, the produce of two months, the quality of the ore being above the average. There is no particular change in any of the leading productive places, so that the current two months' sale will be about the same as the last. They have 16 pares of tributers working in places worth, in the aggregate, 8*l.* per fathom, whilst the ends are opening out good and profitable tribute ground.

EAST LOVELL.—The new engine-shaft is finished to the bottom, where the lode is worth full 109*l.* per fm., and the pitwork in course of fixing. The south lode, sinking below the 28, continues worth 90*l.*, per fm., and presenting appearances indicative of further improvement. At the Turnpike shaft the lode is unchanged, fully maintaining its size and value.—SOUTH LOVELL: The whole of the new engine has been delivered at the mine, and every arrangement is being made for its immediate erection. The prospects of the mine are daily improving, and the development of the north part of the sett in proximity of the late discovery fully warrants the most sanguine results, and good tin ground is being laid open. The lode in the shaft is still worth 25*l.* per fm., and that in the western end 10*l.*, and there is every reason to believe that another lode runs north within 3 fms. opposite, and in the same channel of ground, where it is worth 25*l.* per fm., so that it is reasonable anticipated it will prove productive when intersected.

GREAT WHEAL METAL.—The recent discovery made by costeaning continues to improve, and they are vigorously sinking on the lode, with a view to develope it more fully. Assays have been made, and the produce is deemed very good, a sample of tinstuff from the bottom of the shaft yielded 2 qrs. 16 lbs. of black tin to the ton of stuff, and one from the back of the lode produced 7 lbs. to the ton. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN:—It might not be unreasonably imagined that some writer in the *Times* had, at a not very remote period, invested money in a Cornish mine, and lost it, either through an unreasonable impatience in awaiting the returns, or an imprudent adventure, for want of knowing better. It is difficult to conceive any motive that does not originate in personal spleen or mortification prompting a writer to seize upon every opportunity that can be found to represent Cornish mining in the most unfavourable and discouraging light, with an entire and reprehensible indifference to the interests of the thousands of persons whose property is embarked in it, and the many more thousands whose daily bread is dependent on its employment. The *Times* subjects itself to this suspicion by its repeated and gratuitously discouraging and damaging statements of the condition and prospects of Cornish mining. It was only the other day that I remarked upon the statement made by, I have no doubt, the same writer, to the effect that only five or six tin mines in the county were paying their expenses, and that the prospects of all were of the most desperate character. Another reduction of the standard offers an opportunity for returning to the subject, and the same reckless statements and the same mischievous suggestions are had recourse to as have characterised the former paragraphs referred to. In its Monday's impression we read:

"TIN MINING IN CORNWALL.—Another reduction of 2*l.* in the standard of tin has reduced the prospects of mining adventures in Cornwall to the lowest ebb. The few dividend-paying mines that remain are forcing the returns to an extent which must soon ruin the mines, in order to keep up the dividends. The great majority of the mines are making heavy calls, and the end of many, which have hitherto only been kept afloat by the disreputable means of 'bulling' and 'bearing,' is near at hand."

We hardly know which most to admire, the *animus*, the misrepresentation, or the absurdity of these statements, especially when taken in conjunction with what was said in a recurrence to the subject on the following day. "Bulling" and "bearing," there is good reason to think, is not confined to such jobbers as the writer would point to; at all events, the character and tendency of these frequently recurring statements and inuendos would justify such a suspicion. That "the great majority of the mines" should "be making heavy calls" is neither new nor indicative of their being at the "lowest ebb," and near their end. It is an incident necessarily pertaining to the Cost-book System, under which "the great majority of the mines" are worked, the necessary funds being called for as they are required, and not, as in a joint-stock company, before work is commenced. The impression which the writer wishes to make, however, is that "the great majority of the mines" have passed from a condition in which calls were not made into a condition in which they are heavy and frequent—a suggestion which a reference to the "Mining Share List," on the last page of the Journal, will show to be wholly at variance with the fact. But "the heavy calls," it seems, are inadequate to supply the wants of these desperately-conditioned mines, many of which, says the writer, have "hitherto only been kept afloat by the disreputable means of 'bulling' and "bearing," the profits realised by these means being, no doubt, handed over by the gaining parties to the pursers of the mines, for the benefit of the shareholders! The "bulls" and "bears" that are stigmatised as resorting to "disreputable practices" must surely be most disinterested and generous beings! Which of "the few dividend-paying mines are so forcing their returns" as to bring speedy ruin upon them I do not know. Apart from the exaggeration of the statement, however, it is worth the notice of the managers of some of the deep mines, especially in which the costs are heavy compared with the present standard, as well as of two or three who are paying too little regard to their "reserves." The forced sales of last week, the *Times* says, had the effect of again reducing the standard, and although the statement involves a blunder, there is no doubt that it would be more for the benefit of the holders in this description of mines, as well as for the holders in mines generally, to slacken the working, and reduce the dividends, until the standard recovers somewhat of the average of former years. That disappointment and losses have been experienced by many mining adventurers during the past year is not to be denied, but such disappointment and losses have not been peculiar to them. The storm that passed over the commercial world affected the market value of every description of investment—some more, some less, and mining shares were not exempt from the evil influence, although it may be safely stated that they were affected less than almost everything else. As to the present condition and prospects of the mining interest, let no one be misled by the dark and gloomy tints in which such artists as those in the *Times* pourtray them. The present low price of tin is a circumstance which necessarily affects all the returns from the mines producing that article; but a glance through the columns of the Journal of last week will satisfy anyone that the state of things is nothing like so bad, either in fact or in prospect, as the *Times* would induce us to believe. On the contrary, there are many dividend-paying mines still managed with prudence, and whose permanent productiveness cannot be reasonably doubted, while there are more in number than will supply the place of those which, having been brought to "the lowest ebb," have for the present wisely suspended working, that are being developed with such favourable indications of productiveness as to justify the strongest expressions of confidence in the realisation of large profits to the shareholders.

Amongst the first-mentioned of these must be the MAUDLIN MINES, the prospects of which are even brighter than they were last week, for in sinking the shaft from the 70 to the 80 they have met with ore of the same quality as in the level above, thus showing that the lode is coming back, and so extending itself as to warrant a conviction of the existence of an immense deposit of copper. In the 70 east the lode still holds good—splendid grey and yellow ore—the part they are carrying being 4 feet wide, and worth full 100*l.* per fm., that in the bottom of the level being richer; while the south part of the lode is also of solid grey and yellow ore, of, at present, an unknown width. In the west mine they are about to sink below the elvans now in the bottom of the shaft, which is 15 fms. from the surface, and the lode seen in the quarry is so similar to that seen in the old mine, above noticed, as to raise a reasonable expectation of finding similar courses of ore here; so that, in all respects, we may confidently anticipate an unusually productive mine in Maudlin.

The EAST LAXEY continues to open well for jack and lead, while the copper appearances in the deep adit are considerably improved, for, instead of being confined to the bottom, they are rising up in the end, although not above 4 fms. from surface. All the points of the mine are, in fact, very hopeful. The GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON also sustains the confidence hitherto expressed in it. The quantity of water, though it interferes with the progress of the work, is a very favourable indication of a large lode in the west end, where they have just cut a large blue flookan, charged with particles of mundic. They are now sinking a shaft in this end, which will enable them to cross all the lodes, and we may soon expect some very satisfactory discovery. The SOUTH ST. IVES, in which some great discoveries were reasonably enough expected, is being worked under a prudent management, whose confidence is not at all diminished, the position of the ground, as well as its geological features, being inferior to none in the county. I need hardly add that I recommend to my friends the purchase of shares, at their quoted prices, in these mines, as also in GREAT LAXEY, SNAEFELL, PROVIDENCE, ROSEWARNE CONSOLS, NORTH CHIVERTON, EAST BASSET, EAST GRENVILLE, GREAT DARREN, EAST PROVIDENCE, MARGERY, and PROSPER UNITED.

From Mr. J. HUME:—It is very gratifying at the commencement of the year to notice that business on the Mining Market assumes a more healthy aspect. The public—*i.e.*, the various operators throughout the country—seem convinced that the time has arrived when they may safely again embark some spare capital in mining enterprise, and that after seven or eight months of unparalleled depression the chances are much in favour of the investor. Looking at the quotations to which shares generally have fallen, it does seem that the present is the most favourable time to secure bargains that has occurred for several years past. In distinguishing any mines that appear to deserve special notice, it must be understood that no disparagement is meant to others not alluded to, there being many mines the advocates of which are more capable than I am of doing justice to their merits.—Dividend Mines: To those who prefer immediate interest for their outlay, they will find secure investments in such mines as DEVON CONSOLS, GREAT VOR, PROVIDENCE, SETON, CLIFFORD, &c., reports and statements of which are easily obtainable.—Progressive Mines: These are favourites with a large class of investors, for many reasons—they are within the reach of moderate capitalists, and being obtainable often at low prices, they frequently multiply their value many times on improvements taking place, instances of which are so numerous that they need not be particularised.

Of this class, the following are safe investments:—Camborne Vean, Carn Camborne, East Carn Brea, East Chiverton, East Grenville (for quick profits), Drake Walls, East Lovell, Great South Tolgus, Hallenbeagle, Hingston Down, Crebor, North Basset, New Wendron, North Treskerby, New Lovell, South Condurrow, Uny, Union, &c. The following, also, as being liable to sudden fluctuations, may be picked up at nominal figures, and put aside for a future day:—Great Retallack (about 2s. 6d.), Unity, Redmoor, and Harriett. NEW WENDRON: I have for some time reiterated my faith in the mine. The lode in the 14 averaged for 20 fms. a value of 20*l.* This stands entire to the 24, which is being driven east and west, and is worth 20*l.* and 8*l.*, respectively; price for driving, 6*l.* per fm. A great improvement is expected in driving the 24 east, as a fine caunter lode will be met with in 2 or 3 fathoms driving. Now, we will suppose 20 fathoms of this lode laid open averaging about 20*l.* per fm., 10 fms. of backs above and 5 fms. under the 24 gives us 15 fms.; together, 300 cubic fathoms of discovered ore ground, or reserves, worth, as it stands, 6000*l.*; the machinery, engine, stamps, &c., 2000*l.* About 8*l.* or 9*l.* per share has been expended, and the last quotation of shares is between 3*l.* and 4*l.* per 1024th. I am informed semi-officially that, as the stamps for the future will be in full operation, it is not thought probable that further calls will be required, but that ere long profits may be expected. I think there are few shares so tempting, and it is remarkable that all through the late times of depression scarcely any have been offered on the market.

From Mr. THOMAS SPARGO:—I am frequently asked my opinion of both dividend and progressive mines, and a vast variety of questions are put to me by clients and the public as to the condition and prospects of the Mining Market; I, therefore, make some general observations, which may prove useful. At present there is a great depreciation in the value of shares, the causes of which are not well understood by the general public, nor even by certain classes of investors in this description of property, from whom intelligent views on the subject might be expected. Probably, the first place in our estimate of the occasions of the depreciation should be assigned to a source that is moral, or, if not purely so, is partly moral and partly intellectual—namely, the mode in which some gentlemen transact their business as brokers or agents. Whatever effects have been produced by material influences, and the actions of adventitious circumstances, the conduct of those upon whose advice investors have relied has brought about a most unfavourable change in the enquiries of the public for mining property. If opinions are hastily given, without proper investigation, it is unjust to the client, and injurious to the profession. If a dogmatical judgment be pronounced in reference to a particular mine by a man who knows nothing of practical mining, of the course of mining operations, and the geological and local peculiarities which are indications of the real condition of a property, he is likely to be mistaken, and the frequent occurrence of unsound opinions, the result of deficiency in practical and scientific knowledge, must shake the general confidence and alarm the timid; depreciation in the market value of shares, even in good mines, must be the result. Unfortunately, bad advice is not always given from ignorance; men will too frequently sacrifice future and permanent advantage to the temptation of present gain. Nowhere is the danger of "making haste to be rich" more exemplified than in transactions between professional men and the public in the business of mining shares. Connected with the foregoing cause of depreciation, and yet distinct from it, is the mode of operating in the market. Legitimate investment is checked, and sometimes almost stopped, by the extent of fictitious investment. Shares are bought, not with the intention of embarking capital in the undertaking, but to sell again at a profit if possible, at a loss if necessary. By this course valuable stock is lowered, and the market value ceases to be an index of actual worth; it may be that for a short time an indifferent property is made popular; it is often the case that shares in rich and productive mines will not, under such circumstances, realise their value. We shall on a future occasion direct attention more especially to this particular agency of mischief. Another influence unfavourable to the holders of shares is the dearness of money. Some relief has already come in this respect, and it is probable that as a hindrance to business it will soon terminate.

To the American war some of the existing evil must be attributed. Unfortunately our relations with the Northern States are not so satisfactory as to forbid all alarm concerning our future with that power, but we have confidence in the wisdom and firmness of our Government, and the diplomatists to whom is committed the delicate task of averting international difficulties. The state of the whole American continent is adverse to business; the States of Southern America, as well as the Southern States of North America, are distracted and torn. The Brazilian empire is at war with one State, some of the republics have been and are still in hostile attitude to one another, and all the republics of that continent are prepared for war with Spain. Failures in business have naturally resulted from the financial condition of the country, and the derangement of commerce produced by the great foreign civil war. The number of these failures naturally impaired public confidence and repressed speculation. The adverse action of this state of things has already passed away, but it always requires time to recover from a state of flatness, however produced. The general public and a large class of investors are not aware of the pernicious effect upon the marketable value of shares produced by the fall in the price of metals. That fall is not due to over production, or because the supply has been unreasonably large, but because the demand has been limited by all the material circumstances which directly influenced the mining market, while in the latter case they not only tell directly but intermediately by the restricted demand for metallic productions. At this time of the year business in shares is always flat, but the reaction sets in soon after the new year commences, and it is expected by all who have foresight in such matters that it will very speedily appear. While shares are at low figures is the time for capitalists to buy. To those who mean to make solid investments, the market value of their shares is of no moment, when they have possessed themselves of an interest in good and productive mines. If they can do this at a low price, as they now may, there is a double advantage open to them. The time is most propitious for real investors, if they will only take the precaution to secure competent guidance as to their selection. There are now several very valuable properties in which, at little cost, shares can be procured. It is not too much to say that at this juncture any well-advised capitalist has an opportunity of acquiring property that will enrich its holders.

FOREIGN MINES.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanaxuato, Nov. 19: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: In the contracielo de San Nicolas, to the north, some good ore is being obtained, but in rather small quantities. A frente to the south, called Santa de Pilar, driven from the pozo which communicates with the works of San Juan, has ore of an ordinary class, two varas wide. From the pozo of San Lucas, under the frente of San Pablo, a fair amount of ore, of an average ley, is obtained. The reserves of San Gabriel and Santa Victoria produce a large portion of the ore required for the haciendas. The cross-cut of San Carlos has communicated with the pozo of San Bernardo, and frentes north and south have been commenced; as yet the ore met with is in bunches, but there is an appearance of improvement as the works advance. In the general produce of the mine there is little variation, except that the buscones' sales have somewhat improved. The amount of extraction in the last four weeks has been 3525 cargas by the regular miners, and 2730 by buscones; the latter sold for $12,210, half to the credit of the mine. The result which the mine gives for the month of October is an apparent loss of $6274, but this is greatly reduced by the value of the gold not yet realised, and the present is an exceptional year, from the very unusually high price of many important articles, but, all dependent on the harvest, will be much less expensive next year.—Mine of Guadalupe de la Oscura: The erection and repairs of some necessary buildings are still going on, and also the clearing out of two adits, but as yet all is being done on a very limited scale. Mr. Furber has spent some days on the spot taking measurements of the ground externally, in order to lay down an accurate plan of all surface points and indications of veins, which will be of great use in determining the best directions in which to prosecute interior works.—Hacienda of Noria Alta: I have agreed to take this hacienda altogether on the company's account, for a term of 2, 3, or 4 years, optionally, and to purchase the stock. I have thought it advisable to do this, as our surest profits are derived from the reduction of ores, and especially as the next year must be a favourable one for haciendas, from the low price of forage which the present abundant harvest ensures.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—Santa Ana Mines for the month of June: Cost $13,784; returns $15,102. The superintendent writes (Nov. 18):—The Mine: From the 10 inst., when drawing commenced for this month, about 28 tons of dry stamps ore have been delivered, and the supply continues. Good deliveries can be continued henceforth, as the new shaft will easily bring up all that is broken, at a less expense for labour than by the winze to the 100, by Illinworth's shaft. The 110 bottom stopes are secure, for the most part of it fit for dry stamps. There are very rich branches of grey and red ore, and, by attention to sorting, I conceive we may maintain a fair standard, without lessening the quantity.

Nov. 19.—Last night both shafts were used for drawing all night. The new whim was employed in bringing up deads from the 110, and other places where they have been accumulating of necessity during the recent operations for completion of the shaft. At the old shaft ore was hauled, and the pile is large, so that from 6 to 7 tons of dry stamps ore is expected to result from it. The great advantage gained by the drainage of the lower workings needs no comment, and when the new shaft is used entirely for drawing ore, it is undoubted that still greater gain will be observable.

Marmato Mines for the months of August and September: Cost, $11,797; returns, $10,335. The general superintendent writes: "On the whole, the report is favourable; including the cost of the New Acequia, the profit and loss account shows for the last two months a loss of $1400, which is evident that the working cost left a fair profit, as the account stands thus:—August and September outlay on New Acequia, $2500; interest on old loans, $1068 = $3568, thus giving $2000 at least as the working profit. In opening some new ground at Aquas Claras another lode has been discovered, the real width and direction of which are not yet fully made out, but the assay of ore from which has shown from average sample 197 ozs. of fine silver per ton; picked sample 261 ozs.; a trace of gold in each trial. This is reported a promising lode, and seems to hold out encouragement to prosecute the mine."

COPIAPO.—Nov. 15: Checo Mine: The 70, east of Price's shaft, south lode: The lode in this chifion is much the same as when last reported.—The 50, east of Price's shaft, south lode: The lode in this chifion is 3 ft. wide, but poor; this we shall stop for the present.—The 60, Price's shaft, main south lode: The lode in this chifion is still poor.—The 65, Price's shaft, main lode: At this point, sinking through the slide, we have met with the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore. All operations are stopped at the 75, Price's shaft, for the present.—The 40, west of Price's shaft, south lode: Here we have commenced to sink a chifion on a branch; at present it is poor.—Eastern Ground: This we shall also stop for the present.—Western Sett: There is nothing great to notice in the new cross-cut. Number of men employed in Oct.—Englishmen, 4; natives, 51; total, 55 men.—G. MATTHEWS.

DULCINEA MINE.—Nov. 15: In the chifion south the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a plenty of green heads, a little good bronce ores in the bottom, and two smooth clay walls; by sinking a little deeper I think we are sure of something good. In the Fronton, north of Rajo, the lode is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, yielding good despinta, also a plenty of gossan, spar, and greens, with good walls—a very kindly end. In the Fronton, south of Rajo, the lode is also 3 ft. 6 in. wide, hard ground, giving manches of pinta and despinta, with a little greens, 1 ft. from the footwall, with spar; this end has manches of good bronce towards the hanging wall. In the Fronton south, Little Rajo, the lode is 2 ft. wide, hard, but with kindly appearances; two vughs in middle of the end, and a little ore; walls rather rough. In the Fronton north, Little Rajo, the lode is also 2 ft. wide, yielding good despenta—a very kindly end, with some small vughs.—South Sett: We are sinking a chifion south from the bottom of cross-cut, yielding occasionally good stones of ore from a leading branch, 3 in. wide; the lode is very large, but poor.—Remarks: I have an high opinion that this mine will make good in depth, and by the erection of a horse-whim, bringing down the shaft, it would be prosecuted at a great depth with much less expense. Every place we are working is best in the bottom, and in the beginning of another month we hope to have room to commence sinking. It may not be amiss to delay the above cost for a little while until we prove the lode for 10 or 15 metres deeper.—G. BRAY.

EAST DEL REY.—W. Treloar, Nov. 29: Morro Sao Vicente Mine: Our operations here have been carried on vigorously, and without interruption. I am happy to say that the works are progressing favourably, and I hope the timberwork will be so far advanced after another month that we shall be able to resume working on the lode. The entrance of No. 2 level west has been nearly freed of the rocks and stuff. From the entrance of the mine to the above level we have made things safe. Pumping the water out of the mine progresses favourably. We have commenced making the necessary arrangements for sinking a new shaft, so as to extend our works further westward. Although our produce has met with a check for a short time, it has not in the least shaken my belief of the future success of the enterprise. I have seen sufficient of the lode to convince me that we have only to secure the mine, lay open a greater area upon the lode, and erect efficient machinery to do well. In another month I expect we shall have things in the mine sufficiently in order to resume operations on the lode. I shall lose no time in erecting some new machinery, and I have resolved on transferring to this place such parts of the Emily stamps as will pay for carrying.—Capao Mine: Henderson's shaft has been sunk 2 ft. only during the month, on account of the surface water being insufficient to keep the mine constantly in fork. The lode in driving towards Morrison's sink is about 4 ft. wide. The sinking of the new whim-shaft upon the western stopes progresses favourably. The water for the Capao machinery is still little, but as the

water-course between the Emily Mine and Addia's stamps is cleared and repaired, and the timber for the stands and launders for carrying the water across the valley is placed on the mine, we shall soon, I hope, have an independent supply of water for Addia's stamps. The pumps or tubes, as well as all the other machinery and stores forwarded from England, have arrived safely in good order, and according to invoice. The pumps are the best manufactured I have ever seen, and are exactly the things we require.

SANTA BARBARA.—Capt. Bryant, Pari, Nov. 26: Reduction department:—Stamped from Oct. 20 to Nov. 20:—

No. 1 shaft and stopes.....Tons 384
No. 2 south bottoms..... 246=630 Produce, 2534 ozts.
Gold equal to 4·02 ozts. per ton. This includes the 1182 ozts. reported in my last.
Gold now on the mine, Sept. 20 to Oct. 20 ..... 2054 ozts.
" " Oct. 20 to Nov. 20 ..... 2534 ozts.=4588 ozts.

The sand from the stamps from both parts of the mine has been mixed during the past month, but the addition to the amalgamating machinery being nearly completed, I expect in the ensuing month to be in a position to keep it separate, so as to give the exact produce from each part of the mine.—Mine: The lode in the shaft still continues about 6 feet wide. The stopes both north and south be without alteration. The stone quarried has the usual appearance. In No. 2 bottom the lode is about the same size as last reported, and maintains its usual character. It is gratifying to find that the produce is gradually improving, being for the part month rather over 4 ozts. per ton; and you will also observe that there is a very considerable increase in the quantity of stone quarried. I expect that in two or three months we shall be able to employ a greater number of borers in No. 2 bottom, when a further increase may be expected. The addition to the amalgamating machinery is nearly completed, and we shall now press forward the repairs of No. 3 stamps as fast as possible. It formerly worked six heads, but I intend to add four others, making ten additional heads, which, with those at present in use, will make a total of thirty-one heads. The stamps are in a very dilapidated state, and will cost, with repairs of bridge, road, &c., from (say) 200*l.* to 300*l.*, but will, when completed, I expect, assist to further increase our returns of gold. All our works are progressing favourably, and I am happy to be in a position to congratulate you on our prospects being more cheering than on any former occasion.

VALLANZASCA.—Pallanza, Dec. 31: Herewith I send you the report of Capts. T. and J. Roberts, and also a box containing two ingots of gold, weighing together 3972 grammes, or 128 ozs., the result of our operations since our last remittance—51 days; 3 new machines and 30 old mills; 128 ozs. of gold produced. "Battigio, Dec. 29: The gold produced by the three new machines, and an average of 30 old Italian mills, has been smelted, and two ingots, weighing together 3972 grammes, have been forwarded to the office. The Italian mills continue, as usual, to lose much gold. The new mills still give great satisfaction.—Mines: Having informed you in our last of the completion of the shoots to Fornalette, we have only to add that their working has fully answered our expectations. The lode in the bottom stopes of the Cava Vecchia level continues 6 ft. wide, and very rich in gold. In the back of this level the lode is 7 feet wide, and is even richer in gold than in the bottom stopes where we have worked hitherto. We have also to advise you that we have discovered in the end of this level a lode 5 ft. wide, in virgin ground, and shall inform you of the yield of gold in the ore in our next report. From present appearances, it bids fair to surpass the richest points in the mine. In conclusion, we have much pleasure in reporting that the mines altogether have increased very much indeed in value during the year now closing."

VAL TOPPA.—Pallanza, Dec. 30: The superintendent states that he has much pleasure in remitting this day to the office a box containing two ingots of gold, weighing 5014 grammes—say, 161 ozs. 14 dwts. 20 grains, obtained by the working of native mills. The ore treated is the ordinary ore of the mine taken without selection, and we fully expect that with the use of new machinery, such as is now being erected at Vallanzasca, this class of ore will yield from 1 oz. 10 dwts. to 2 ozs. per ton. The reports of Captains Roberts and Jenkin are enclosed. "Piedimutera, Dec. 30: The working of the native mills during the last two months has produced from the average ore of the mine 5014 grammas of gold, equal to 161 ozs. 14 dwts. 20 grains, which we send by this mail. The ore continues its usual rich yield. The new lode in bottom of Marmo Rosso level is 7 feet wide, and rich in gold throughout. We shall sink in this level a winze for the purpose of making a communication from the end of the Marmo Rosso level to the tramroad which is being laid in Fisher's level. The lode in stopes No. 1 in this level is 14 feet wide, worth 1¼ ozs. of gold per ton of ore. The lode in stopes No. 2 of the same level is 10 feet high, worth 15 dwts. of gold per ton of ore. All other stopes below this level are without change. We have now an immense supply of rich ore laid open in different parts of this mine, and are looking forward for the completion of the means for treating large quantities daily, with the conviction that the yield of gold from the mine will become very great."

VICTOR EMANUEL.—Thomas Roberts, Dec. 26: Miggiandone: The ore shipped during last month from this mine, per *Venezia*, was 47 tons, of good quality. We intend to send our next shipment, which will be considerable, in the steamer advised to arrive at Genoa, from Swansea, during February. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of Falconer's level is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the same level is worth 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the end of Thompson's level is 5 feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of this level are worth 8*l.* per fathom. We have commenced sinking a new winze near the end of Thompson's level, on the lately-discovered shoot of ore. The lode at this point is worth 18*l.* per fathom. All other workings in the mine remain as last reported. We shall now at once make preparations for the construction of the concentrating works, to utilise the large quantities of low percentage ores accumulated on the mine, and to be extracted from the different levels.—Baveno: In the cross-cut from the new shaft the ground has become more favourable for driving, and as there is more water coming from the end, we expect to cut the lode shortly. All indications are such as to lead us to believe that we shall cut a valuable lode. In the Miniera Vecchia, 50 metre level end, south of shaft, the side lode is 3 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the same level the ode is 3 feet wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom, being composed of quartz and copper ore. We are driving in the same level, north from the shaft, a cross-cut to intersect the side lode. In the 35 metre level, south of shaft, on the side lode, the lode in the bottom of the end is worth 20*l.* per fathom—a rich lode. In the same level, in the stopes in the back, on the side lode, the lode is worth for copper ore 10*l.* per fathom. We have had lately several improvements in the workings of the Miniera Vecchia, which are increasing our returns of ore. The *Venezia* took 13 tons of first-class ore. The same quantity is now ready on the mine, and with the steamer, which will leave Genoa for Swansea in February, we hope to forward a good sampling.—Crodo: This mine has been inspected during last week by the captains of the Val Toppa and Vallanzasca Gold Mining Companies, and by other practical men, who have all been unanimous in considering it a most promising and valuable property. We send another ingot of gold, weighing 177 grammes, or 5 grs. 14 dwts., obtained from the working of a small quantity of ore with the Italian trial mills. The shaft sinking under the 10 fathom level is now down 6 fathoms; the lode continues very regular, being in both ends of the shaft from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, and composed of quartz and rich auriferous pyrites. We are opening, in the bottom of the 10 fathom level, a stope to the north of the shaft. At this point the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 1 oz. of gold per ten of ore. We are also stoping a branch of the lode in the north end of the ground between the adit and the 10 fathom level, which, according to trials made, yields 3 ozs. of gold per ton of ore. None of this rich ore has as yet been worked in the mills. We are now making preparations for opening the mine more vigorously, and shall, during next month, commence a very important cross-cut, to reach a parallel lode, which, we fully expect, will prove rich in gold.

LUSITANIAN.—Dec. 24: Palhal Mine: The lode in Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 80, is worth 3 tons per fathom, and is now down to the 90 fm. level. In the 90, east of Taylor's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is ore and quartz, worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 90, west of Taylor's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, having a branch of ore worth 1¼ ton per fm. Perez' shaft is holed to the rise above the 38 fm. level. The lode in the 80, east of Taylor's, is very small, but appears to be improving. In the 80, west of Taylor's, we have cut the slide lode, and have commenced driving on it, jointly with Basto's lode; it is worth ⅛ ton per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and copper ore. In the 70, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of slide lode, is very indistinct, being near the slide. The ground in the 60 cross-cut, west of River shaft, is a hard gneiss. In the 50, west of slide lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, slime, and stones of ore. The lode in the 38, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of quartz and stones of ore. In the 28, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is composed of quartz, flookan, and ore. In the 18, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is unproductive. The 8, west of Perez' shaft, is also unproductive. The lode in Mandle's winze is worth nearly 1 ton per fathom. In Fonseca's winze the lode produces stones of ore. The ground in the 28 cross-cut is very hard.—Stopes: The stopes above the 8, west of Perez' shaft, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, east of River shaft, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of ditto, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Joaquim's winze, are worth 1½ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 70, between Taylor's and River shafts, are worth 1½ ton per fathom. The stopes in the 50, east and west of Norte's winze, are worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 70, east and west of Nunez' winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 80, west of Taylor's shaft, are worth 3 tons per fm. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Machado's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, east and west of Jacintro's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in Pintado's winze is 3 ft. wide, very loose, and worth ⅛ ton per fathom. The ground in the 28 cross-cut, west of slide lode, is very hard. The lode in the stopes above the 40, west of Oak shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 50, east of slide lode, the lode is composed of quartz and stones of ore. In the 50, west of Oak shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and lead, worth for the latter 3 cwts. per fathom.

CAPULA.—Capt. Bray, Nov. 23: La Esperanza level has been driven by six men and three boys 2·85 varas, at $50 per vara; the splice of lode carrying ore has widened considerably, and the end has altogether a promising appearance, the ground being more favourable for driving; reset at $45 per vara. The ore, however, does not improve in quality; still varying between 3 and 6 marcs per monton of 30 quintals. In San Enrique level we have driven 4·20 varas, at an average of $30 per vara. We have met with occasional stones of ore, but nothing of economical value. We are fast getting under the wide lode of poor ores in the level of San Fruloso, and must reasonably expect some improvements as we we advance eastward. The winze for ventilation to this level resumed has been sunk 5·20 varas, by six men and three boys, at $25 per vara. We have about 5 varas more to sink; in this winze we have so far met with no ore to value. Nuestro Amo east has been driven 2½ varas, at $30 per vara. We have a narrow lode giving an occasional stone of good ore, but altogether the end is hard and poor. Nuestro Amo west has been driven 1·95 varas, at $25 per vara. We have all along had a narrow branch of good ore in this level, but the hardness of the ground prevents the possibility of our breaking it to profit. From the Santa Francisca and La Bomba workings we are extracting some ore which we are putting to pile. In the former an ore course existed about ¼ of a vara in width, containing 8 marcs ore. I set a contract to drive west on this course, at $40 per vara; the first week's extraction by six men was only five bags of poor ore; they have driven 2 varas, and are now breaking about 16 bags of ore per week of much better quality. So as to raise my expectation that this labour being on the north part of the main lode may, although branchy, become remunerative as we open up more ground westward, some few of the stones of ore now being broken are of very good quality. The Bomba shaft is now cleared to the depth of 123 varas from the surface, and from the quantity of old timber we are now meeting with, mixed with the rubbish, I am in expectation of soon seeing the bottom of it, when we shall be able to give this part of the mine an economical trial. I yesterday remitted 17 cargoes of ore to the hacienda of San Pascual, and have on hand 35 more, which will, in all probability, be remitted in the course of next week: when remitted I will sent you my general assays of it.

NOVA SCOTIA LAND AND GOLD CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING.—Sherbroke: The cross lodes have now run out, and the main lode appears, by the look of the wall of slate by the side of it, to be pretty uniform in size, and I have no doubt if those cross lodes discontinue to drop in but what we will yet have a good lode here; by our sinking the shaft will prove something this month.—Oldham: We did not get the new mill started until yesterday, too late to have a batch of quartz crushing cleaned up, so that I might hand to you the result. We are crushing the quartz from the Morrell lode. The mill works admirably, and the plates are showing a fair supply of amalgam. The company's former mill is completed, all but putting on the belts and copper plates, and some little attachments of hose, which I think will be finished in the course of two or three days, when we shall at once proceed to run through the company's quartz."

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BAGTOR.—W. Hosking, Jan. 5: The driving of the 16 fm. level end, west of Prosper engine-shaft, is being continued by six men; the lode here is 2 ft. wide, but not quite so rich as when last reported, being now worth 7*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level continue to yield very rich work, and of the same value as last reported. Quickbeam engine-shaft is sinking by six men, and contains a lode 2 feet wide, producing a little tin throughout, and strongly indicating an early increase in value. Our dressing pare have again resumed activity, after the impediments caused by the severe frost, which has compelled us to defer the sale of our tin; this will now, however, be done next week, if the weather continues favourable.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Jan. 3: In the middle adit level cross-cut north we have intersected a wall underlying south fast, with a little water coming therefrom, and better progress is being made at this point, but it will require a few stems for the men to square their ground before we shall be able to cut in north of the present wall, when you shall be advised if any change for the better. The cross-cut south towards the tin lode continues without change to notice since last report.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Jan. 4: The two stopes in back of the 130 produce 2 and 3¼ tons of ore per fathom. The three stopes in the 115 west yield on an average 3 tons each of ore per fm. We continue to drive by the side of the lode in the 103 west, and the stopes are without alteration, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The south lode in the 80 has not been taken down, nor has the north lode been cut into in the 70 cross-cut. The stopes in the 47 and 35 east are worth 2½ tons each of ore per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the north engine-shaft or in the 62 east.

BEDOL-AUR.—Jan. 4: The 70 end is set to drive north-east, by two men; lode 4 in. wide, chiefly lead, intermixed with a little spar, and the ground is still rather stiff to make much progress. The St. Vincent vein is set to eight men, to drive north-east and south-west; the former end is looking more favourable, vein 8 inches wide, mixed with lead throughout: the latter is worth for lead 10 cwts. per fathom. We have cut into a swallow here, which saves a great deal of trouble and expense, in saving the carrying of water back to the shaft. The end driving east on the Belli Gwyn vein is much the same as last reported; set to two men, at 6*l.* per fathom. We have put four men to stope the north end of the winze for a time, as the vein is so promising, and yielding good ore.

BILLINS.—F. Evans: The lode at the engine-shaft is not fairly taken down, therefore I cannot speak at present of its value. Before next report we shall cut through it and ascertain its character. The shaft is 3 fms. below the 70. In the 70 west the lode is worth 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm.—a highly promising lode. This lode is going back under old workings, and we do not know what backs we shall have to work away in the ore ground. The two pitches in roof of this level are working at 6*l.* per ton. The lode in the 70 east having been unproductive for some time past, I have begun to drive a cross-cut north to the north lode, and I calculate to be be able to cut that lode in driving from 2 to 3 fathoms.

BOTELET.—Jas. Trevillion, Jan. 4: Since my last report we have fixed the plunger at the 26, completed all the other necessary works, and have resumed sinking the shaft in favourable ground, at 9*l.* per fm. At the 26 south the two lodes have come together, now forming one, full 6 ft. wide, very kindly, worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; the new part going north is a little harder, still large, and will yield 4 cwts. of lead per fm. At the same level, north of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding good work; I am expecting an improvement in this end, as we are nearly approaching the slide, and getting under the good ore ground we passed through in the level above. The stope in back of the 16 still produces 4 cwts. of lead per fm.; water easy.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Jan. 4: We are driving the 12, east of new shaft, by four men, where we find the lode to vary in size from 6 to 8 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is yielding good work for tin. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is about the same size, and turning out work of rich quality; we are laying open a good piece of tin ground in this direction. The tinstuff coming from the different stopes is of better quality than it has been for some time past. Upon the whole, I never saw the mine looking so well as it is at present.

BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, Jan. 4: Settings for the month:—The 52, west of cross-cut, to six men, at 190s. per fm.; stent 3 fathoms. The 52 east to six men, at 160s. per fathom for the month. The cross-cut north from the 52 to four men, at 80s. per fathom for the month. In the first-named bargain the lode still continues hard, and is producing a little lead, while the eastern end is now only producing 1 ton of lead per fm. The stopes over this level, and about 6 fms. behind the end, are being opened by eight men, where the lode is yielding 3½ tons of lead ore per fm. We have a large stream of water issuing from the end of the cross-cut north, near the shaft, and I am inclined to believe that we shall soon cut the lode; the ground is favourable for progress, and I will advise you directly any change takes place. This cross-cut must now be near the run or line of the lode from whence all our returns are made (nearly 50 fms. west), the importance, therefore, of a discovery at this point cannot be overestimated.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Jan. 5: Since I wrote you last the pumping-wheel has again been idle, in consequence of frost, therefore but little has been done in the bottom levels. We had a very fine thaw yesterday, and the mine is again drained, and operations resumed this afternoon. The 20 east is being driven by the side of the lode, and a piece of which (2 ft. wide) we are blasting down, composed of capel, blende, and spar, impregnated with lead ore.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, Jan. 5: The south cross-cut is progressing favourably towards the south or Okel Tor lode. The cross-course driving on contains fluor-spar, and spotted with copper and lead ore. In driving west on the engine-shaft lode towards the one discovered in the railway cutting, we find the lode to be improving, and for 1¼ ft. wide composed of copper ore, mundic, and fluor-spar, and yielding of the former 2 tons per fm. The lode in the pitch east of engine-shaft will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. The drivage west on the Danescombe lode continues in hard ground, containing branches of quartz, mundic, and ore; the lode contains mundic and a little ore.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, Jan. 4: The water is in fork to the 70; the level is extended 70 fathoms east and 60 fms. west of the shaft; the lode is not taken down regularly, but it is cut through at several points; it is large, and of a very promising character. The lode in the east end is fully 3 ft. wide, and will produce a little tin; in the west end it is 2½ ft. wide. We have six men working on tribute at the 55, at an average of 11s. 4d. in 1*l.*

CARADON AND PHŒNIX.—W. Richards, Jan. 4: During the past fortnight the ground in the 30 east has been a mixture of elvan and granite; the part of the lode carried contains capel, quartz, peach, flookan, mundic, and occasionally some good stones of yellow copper ore and blende; the south wall of the lode is well defined at present, and there is a leader of mundic, peach, and quartz, mixed with copper ore, 6 in. wide, now in the end; altogether the lode assumes a healthy and promising appearance; we hope to get the level in under where the lode looks so promising in the 20 in about a month from this time; 2 feet of the lode is being carried in the winze in bottom of the 20, which contains rocks of mundic, quartz, peach, and some good yellow copper ore; this is a very interesting point.

CARADON VALE.—S. Barkell, J. Johns, Jan. 4: We have taken down a small portion of the lode in the flat-rod shaft (about 6 in. wide), and find it to be composed of mundic, capel, and quartz; the main part of the lode is still north of us. In the 52, going west, the lode is a little easier for progress, and is producing more mundic and sugary spar. The lode in the 40 fm. level end, going west, is not so large as it was last week, but is looking more kindly, composed almost entirely of quartz and mundic, and producing spots of copper ore.—Engine-shaft: There is a little elvan again making its appearance in the south-west corner of the shaft, which is the only alteration we have to report here. The lode in the 50 fm. level end, going west, is forming a leader of mundic and quartz on the north side of it, about 1 ft. wide, and the quartz here is also spotted with ore.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Dec. 29: In consequence of the frost nothing has been done in the 20 for the past fortnight, but I am glad to say a thaw has taken place, and our engine is again at work. We have commenced to stope below the 10, east of winze, where the lode at present is yielding about 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The stope below the adit is yielding about ¾ ton per fm. There is no change to notice in the boundary adit since my last report. In Esgairfraith adit very little has been done for the month, in consequence of not having anything convenient for drawing the stuff. During the frost some of the men have been engaged in sinking a small shaft about 3 fms., which is now communicated with the adit, and almost ready for the kibble to work in it. We have also cut out a wheel-pit to put up a wheel 20 ft. diameter, with a drawing machine, which I hope to get ready in a few days, after which we shall be able to push on this place with a greater number of men.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Dec. 31: This is my report of settings, &c., for the next month. No. 1 level is set to continue rising in the north-east end, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; some very nice visible gold was discovered here to-day. The lode in the south-west end is again rather disordered. I have put the men to break some of the south-east side for a few days. The lode in No. 2 level continues much the same as last reported. Set to continue driving and stoping in the north-east end on shaft, at the rate of 2*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode in this point looks very promising. I have put a man to break down a little from the other end of the shaft, where the lode looks uncommonly well, heavily spotted with visible gold, bedded in iron pyrites, which contains also some silver. If the weather continues dry the masons will complete the stonework of the wheel-pit before the end of next week. When they finish we shall at once frame the top for the contractor to fix up the wheel without delay. The shed is nearly completed, and the Mosheimer's machine to work the tailings will be fixed up in a few days.—J. Parry, Jan. 3: The gold obtained this week is 3 ozs. 7¼ dwts., from 17 cwts. of lode stuff.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Jan. 3: Nothing has been done at the 92 since last reported, as the water has been in the bottom of the mine for nearly a fortnight by means of the frost, and it will take until the latter part of this week to get it out. The lode in the 80, west of shaft, is 5 feet wide, yielding 14 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; the lode in the same level, east of shaft, is 4 feet wide, containing a little ore, not to value at present. The lode in the deep adit level, east of shaft, is 5 feet wide—a strong and kindly lode, containing good branches of lead ore, yielding good saving work.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Jan. 4: Western Shaft: The sinking of this shaft below the 40 has been resumed, and no time will be lost in getting it down to a 60 yard level; the ground is at present very favourable for progress. The winze below this level is without alteration, worth 2 tons per fm. The stope in the back is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. Our surface operations have been much retarded in consequence of the late severe weather, but now it is more favourable, and everything is busily attended to.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, Jan. 4: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, the ground is favourable, but the water a little increased. The engine still continues to work well.

CONNORREE.—Capt. Bishop, Dec. 31: In the deep adit nothing new calling for remark has occurred for the week. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, no marked change has occurred in the size of the lode, yielding more lump sulphur, and the sulphur smalls I judge to be a little improved for copper, lead, and silver. The 64, west of engine-shaft, is poor for copper ore. The lode in the 54, west of engine-shaft, is much the same as reported last week. The lode in the 45, west of engine-shaft, is still looking well, and yielding better class black and grey copper ore. The sulphur part is much the same as for some time past. The lode in the 18 end, east and west of Field's shaft, is looking well, and still maintains its size and composition, and as explorations advance in each of the ends, the property is being increased in value. At the 10 cross-cut shaft I cannot speak of much change during the past week; the yield of sulphur, lead, and silver is much the same. In the 10, east of Kempson's shaft, no marked change has occurred in the yield of copper ore, lead, or silver during the week. In the 20 cross-cut, south of new shaft, the stratum is more congenial for the production of copper ore. In the stopes on great copper and other lodes the different points steadily maintain their productiveness, and the general prospects seem to improve as development progresses.

CORNUBIA.—T. Parkyn, Jan. 4: The 20 has been driven east of the engine-shaft about 20 fathoms on the old south lode, and some of the lode has been stoped away until mundic was found in large quantities, when the operations were suspended in consequence; the lode in the present end is of the most promising character, and contoins rich work for tin. In the 30 the great north lode has been driven on, east of shaft, 20 fathoms; the lode has been stoped away above the back at this level the greater part of this drivage; the lode in the end is rich for tin. This end will be driven further east, as it will lay open immense quantities of rich tin ground; that will be taken away at good profits. The south lode has been driven east of the engine-shaft 10 fathems only, but no stopes been worked; the lode is rich for tin, and stopes will be opened here at once; this is a most promising lode. In the 40 the great north lode, and also the south lode, have been driven east of shaft 25 fathoms, and in the present ends the lodes are rich for tin, and also contain large quantities of mundic; the reason these ends were suspended was there being no calcining-house to burn the tin. In the 50 south the lode has been driven on about 20 fathoms east of the engine-shaft; the lode in the end contains good work for tin—a more promising lode cannot be seen. We shall open stopes here, when we shall be raising good work for the stamps. I did not see the other lodes at this level. In the 60 No. 5 lode has been driven on 22 fathoms east of the shaft; the lode in the end is very good ground indeed, and there are two stopes here that can be opened at once. On No. 6 lode there are two stopes opened here also, and the lode looking promising in the end; these stopes will be let on Saturday, which will greatly increase the returns of tin. There has been a cross-cut driven south at this level, which has intersected the new south lode, containing good work for tin; this is worthy of remark, as it is standing whole throughout the mine; the greater portion of the ground has been worked west of the shaft, there being no mundic. The 70 is the bottom level. The great north lode has been driven east of the engine-shaft 28 fathoms; the lode in the end is looking splendid, and is yielding good quantities of tin; I never saw a stronger or more promising lode. I am much pleased, indeed, with this lode; the end is driven west 3 fathoms, and there is excellent work in the end. The south lode has been driven on several fathoms both east and west of shaft, and is turning out rich tinstuff. I was well pleased in going down in the mine to find such large quantities of good tin ground all laid open; I was quite surprised to see it. The masons will commence to build the burning-house next week. I believe it will be completed in about a fortnight; and in the meantime I shall let three or four stopes in the mundic ground, which will be stamped, and when the house is finished we shall commence burning tin instantly, and get it into the market at its regular times. I consider your prospects, upon the whole, to be of the most cheering character, which will be seen by this report. I will faithfully advise you in future reports through the Journal, as requested.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, C. F. Collom: On Monday last we re-let Gill's engine-shaft to be carried 14 ft. long, at 15*l.* 10s. per fm. We find the ore and mundic increasing in the lode in sinking. The lode being so much larger than the shaft, the greater portion of it is left standing to the south, the shaft being sunk on the north part of the lode.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, A. Cundy, Jan. 3: Walker's shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 105, and on Saturday last we set the shaft to sink to reach the 117 fm. level, at 12*l.* per fathom. In the 105, west of the same shaft, the lode is still very large, but not quite so good for tin. We are carrying about 8 ft. of the south part of the lode, which is composed of quartz, peach, gossan, and tin, now worth for the latter 20*l.* per fathom. In the 105, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and producing saving work for tin. We have suspended this end for the present, and commenced stoping the back of the same level. In this stope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the middle stope, which is east of the cross-cut, the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the stope, west of the cross-cut, the lode is for 9 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fathom. In the 90 west we have commenced sinking a winze below that level, under the north lode, to prove the main part, and likewise to ventilate the 105 fm. level. In the 75 end, west of the shaft, we are still driving in the killas under the lode. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, and west of the winze, is full 6 ft. wide, and for 2 fms. in length containing a good leader or branch of tin, 6 inches wide, and worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 60 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, composed of peach, mundic, iron, and tin, worth for the latter 10*l.* per fathom.

CWMBRANE.—J. Kemp, Jan. 4: Saturday last being our monthly setting, the following bargains were set:—The engine-shaft to six men, at 260s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. per fm. The 50 stope to six men, at 65s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. per fm. A cross-cut in the 20 west, and south of the old miners' lode, we have cut through 7 ft. of good saving work, and have not yet got the western side of the lode. The Red lode has not been seen on the south side of the old miners' lode in this part of the mine before; and if this continues it will be a fine thing for the mine. I have put two men to sink in the 20, on a branch of the western side of the main lode; this is producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm., and looking very promising indeed; and if this continues down it will open up a new piece of ground, as the 20 and 30 fm. levels are driven to this point; indeed, on the whole, the mine is looking very promising.

DALE.—R. Ninese, Jan. 5: The Pipe vein continues to yield very well. The different other works are going on favourably. The new boiler is at work, and answers admirably.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, Jan. 3: The 12 east, driving on the south part of the lode, is still poor, but from the stope in the back of this level, which is worth 7 tons per fm., appears to be going north of the end.—William and Mary: In the cross-cut north at the 34 the ground has improved, letting out a little water, from which I think we are near the lode. The lode in the 34 east is very promising, producing fine stones of ore; ground good for driving. The lode in the 22 east is 6 ft. wide, worth 10 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the back is worth 6 tons. The lode in the 10 end east is worth 4 tons per fm. The stope in the back is worth 5 tons of ore per fm.

DEVON COPPER.—T. Nelli, Jan. 3: We are sinking the shaft below the 18 with all speed; lode producing gossan, capel, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 18 west is producing stones of ore; driving at 2*l.* per fm. The lode in the 18 east is looking very promising, producing fine stones of copper ore, and is likely to improve; we are driving at 1*l.* 10s. per fm.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Jan. 5: We have cut down the air shaft to the adit level, cut plat, &c., and have commenced driving a cross-cut south to cut the No. 1 or north lode, and No. 2, or south lode. The No. 1, or north lode, when cut in the adit level, will give us about 20 fms. of backs to commence with, but in driving east into the hill will increase from 40 to 50 fms.; this lode I hope to cut in about a month from this time. The No. 2, or south lode, is about 10 fms. farther south, and which I hope to cut by the latter end of the coming month, it being the same one we worked on about 40 fms. west, to the depth of about 10 fms., where the lode is found to be so rich for tin. This lode will be cut in the adit to the depth of 30 fms. In driving east in the hill it will give us from 50 to 60 fms. of backs for about ¼ mile in length, which can be all worked without pumping machinery. We are now driving in a beautiful channel of ground, very easy for working; set to drive and put stuff to shaft for 35s. per fathom.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Jan. 4: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 80 east we have put the men to cross-cut north from this end towards the north part of the lode. The 80 west is worth 5*l.* per fm.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth 7*l.*; and the 60 west, 10*l.* per fathom.—South Lode: The 70 east is poor. No change as yet to notice in the 80 cross-cut south. The ground in the 90 cross-cut, south from William's shaft, is favourable for progress.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, Jas. Scholar, Jan. 4: No. 3 Lode: In the 60, driving west, the lode is producing 4 tons of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 60 the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 40, driving east of Thomas's shaft, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom.—No. 6 Lode: In the 50, driving west, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

EAST CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Jan. 4: Our sumpmen are progessing favourably in sinking the engine-shaft on course of the lode; the lode is now 5½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, maudic, and blue slide, but poor for the production of silver-lead ore. Last night our sumpmen cut something in the bottom of the shaft, which we think to be some other lode forming a junction with the one we are now sinking on, but cannot say for certain anything about this as yet. The men who were sinking the north shaft are now costeaning to the north of our workings opened on at the 35, which is suspended for the present, but they have not yet met with anything worth noticing. I think by Saturday our engine-shaft will be sunk to the 50 within a foot or two. We are at this time engaged in dialling up the whole mine, and about to lay it down in the map, which will be down in a short time.

EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, Jan. 5: The engine-shaft is sunk about 9 fathoms below the 10 fathom level. In the 10 end west the lode is disordered by a cross-course, which appears to be split in branches; up to this we had a productive lode. In the 10 east the north part of the lode is not intersected; the grownd is stiff for driving. In the shaft sinking on the caunter the work is suspended for the present on account of the the surface water.

EAST JANE.—J. Seccombe, Jan. 5: The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting plat at the 36. The cross-cut west at the 36 is progressing favourably; we calciate to reach the lode in less than 3 fms. further driving. The 26 south is yielding 3 cwts. of lead per fathom, and the same level north is producing stones of lead, and promising to improve. The stopes in back of the 26 south are averaging 5 cwts. of lead per fm., and the one in back of the same level is worth 4 cwts. per fm. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 14 north is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead. The stope in the back of this level is yielding 3 cwts. per fm.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Jan. 3: The No. 1 lode, sinking below the adit (and now down 11 ft.), is 3 ft. wide, and showing occasional bits of lead; the main and best parts of the lode are, however, to the south of us, which will be proved in good time, as soon as the shaft is down for a level. No. 2 lode, in the shallow adit, continues about 3 feet wide, and of the same hopeful appearance, with jack and lead in it occasionally. The deep adit, on this lode, continues to improve very decidedly; the copper appearances, instead of being confined to the bottom, are now rising up into the end, although at this moment we are not above 4 fms. from the surface, and the lode is now increased to 6 ft. wide. The surface work for wheel, &c., is being proceeded with as fast as possible.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—John James, Jan. 5: There is no change to notice at Hallett's shaft. In the 75 east we have a nice little branch of ore, 6 in. wide, worth about 7*l.* per fm. In the 75 west the lode is small and poor. We have driven through nearly 40 fms. of ore ground in this level, and are now near the elvan course. The stope in back of the 75 is worth 14*l.* per fm. At King's shaft the lode is 18 in. wide, with a little more quartz than usual, but a good looking lode, worth 26*l.* per fm. In the 65, west of King's, the lode is 20 inches wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; the stope in back of this level is worth 12*l.* per fm. The two stopes in back of the 65, east of King's shaft, are worth, respectively, 18*l.* and 15*l.* per fm.

EAST SNAEFELL.—R. Rowe, Jan. 3: I am unable to report any change in the deep adit from our new cross-cutting, in the belief that a part of the lode is standing off to the west. In the shallow adit we are driving in each direction in search of main lode.

EAST TRESKERBY.—R. Knuckey, Jan. 4: The 12 east is a very promising lode, yielding copper, tin, and blende, but nothing to value. The stope in the 12 east is worth 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The stope in the back west is worth 6*l.* per fm. The stope in bottom of the 12 is worth 14*l.* per fm. In the cross-cut there is rather more water, but no lode as yet; we must be getting near the lode. The 30 east is a very promising lode, worth 4*l.* per fm. The 30 west is poor; ground rather hard at present.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, Jan. 2: The lode in the 40, east of engine-shaft, is about 1½ ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. for tin—a promising lode; in the same level west it is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and tin, but not enough of the latter at present to value; it is, however, a strong looking lode, and I have not the least doubt as we extend this level it will improve. No lode taken down in the stope east of shaft yet.

EAST WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Curtis, R. Roberts, Jan. 4: The deep adit level is progressing fast towards Burston's shaft, and when reached will be under some good tin ground. The lode in the adit end is at present disordered by another lode or branch underlying south. We shall be able to say more about it in our next report.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 31: Setting Report: The engine-shaft is sink below the 75, by nine men, at 33*l.* per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide, of quartz and stones of ore—a kindly lode. The 75 east, to four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, of quartz and prian, with stones of ore and tin—a very promising lode. The 75 west, to six men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, and from which we have to-day broken some very pretty stuff—in fact, it partakes of all the characteristics of the lode in the 65, hence we have a better opinion than we ever had of meeting ore at this level. The 65 east, to four men, at 4*l.* per fm.; here we have the cross-course, and expect to drive some 3 fms. before meeting it on the eastern side of the cross-course. The 65 west, to four men, at 5*l.* per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding 1

the 75, is 2½ ft. wide, and from which we broke this morning some good stones of yellow ore—a very kindly lode. The lode in the 75 west is 20 in. wide, producing grey, yellow, black, and crystallised ore, worth full 2 tons of ore per fm., and the character of the lode is precisely the same as it was in the 65; therefore, judging from analogy, we are expecting a still greater improvement—in fact, it is a pretty lode. The lode in the winze is also showing signs of an improvement. There is a vugh in the western end, and the footwall is going down more perpendicular; it will now yield 3 tons per fm., and there are two very promising ends at the 65 and 55, which, with the stopes, are of much the same value as stated in our report of Saturday last.

— Jan. 6: *Telegram:* In the 75 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fm.; lode looking well. The 65 west is worth 1½ ton, and good work for tin; the winze, from 3 to 4 tons; the 55 west, ore and tin, worth 15*l.* per fm.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Jan. 5: The new engine-shaft is finished, and the new pitwork in course of fixing. Everything in the underground department is encouraging, with the lode in sight worth quite 100*l.* per fm. for tin. The south lode at the shaft, sinking below the 28, has rather improved in appearance, worth 90*l.* per fm.—Turnpike Shaft Lode: We are making every effort for the full development of this promising and valuable lode, and I have good reason to believe that great success will be the result.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Dec. 30: The lode in the 130, east of Soper's cross-cut, continues its former value, worth full 30*l.* per fathom, with a strong healthy appearance. We sampled to-day (computed) 149 tons.

— John Goldsworthy, Jan. 2: There is no change in the 130, east of Soper's cross-cut, since last reported upon. The lode is worth full 30*l.* per fathom. To-night the men will be taking down the lode and going forward. If any change takes place I will advise you by telegraph. No change in any other part.

— Jan. 3: The lode in the 130, east of Soper's cross-cut, has been taken down, and worth full 30*l.* per fm. The men will be going forward in the lode again to-night.

— Jan. 4: At Homersham's shaft good progress is being made this week in sinking below the 130. In the 130 east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundic, and copper ore, worth of the latter 18*l.* per fm. The falling off in the lode appears a temporary change. By present appearances, and the strong increase of water, an early improvement is expected. In the 130, in Soper's cross-cut, the ground is composed of capel, quartz, iron, peach, prian, and mundic, spotted with grey and yellow copper ore; the ground is rather hard, and the progress slow at present. In the 120, west of Maynard's cross-cut, the lode is 4½ feet wide, composed of capel, iron, quartz, and mundic, producing a little saving work for copper ore. In the 77, east of Homersham's shaft, and west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 45 east the lode is large, composed of capel, iron, flookan, mundic, and stones of copper ore. There is no change in the 88 cross-cut, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, driving north, since last report.

— Jan. 5: *Telegram:* In the 130 the lode is worth 18*l.* per fm. The change appears temporary, and the lode is equally as promising as before.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 4: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 34, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and killas, and is letting out a quantity of water. The ground in the 34 cross-cut south is much the same as for some time past—hard. In the adit level, east of the new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of spar and killas, and a small quantity of gossan. The lode in the adit level west is 1 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of mundic and spar. The ground in the adit cross-cut, south of new shaft, is moderately easy.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—James Pollard, Jan. 4: The sinking of the engine-shaft is going on satisfactorily. No lode taken down this week at the shaft or 70 west.—Smith's Lode: The 60, driving east, is very wet, and spare for driving, but I think it will change shortly for the better; lode full 2 ft. wide, producing low-priced stamping work. In the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, blende, peach, prian, soft spar, and a little tin—a very kindly lode. Our machinery is all in good working order.

FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—W. H. Willcock, Jan. 5: Satisfactory progress is making in our drivage on the course of the lode in our eastern works; the last week the ground has much improved, having become easier, and the lode more compact, composed of a large course of sulphur, mundic, antimony, with quartz, lead, and rich argentiferous ore, from which we are daily adding to pile. We look for a great change in the lode upon the intersection with two large branches crossing our level north and south a few fathoms east of our present end, as the shodes upon these branches are spotted with mineral. The northern works are as last reported on. We are continuing the rise, and a week or two more will enable us to connect with the old workings, and effectually drain them, when we shall commence upon the lodes they left, and from which large returns of mineral were made.

FRANK MILLS.—J. R. Nicholls, John Cornish, Jan. 4: In the 115 fathom level cross-cut west we have reached harder ground, from which water is freely issuing. It is precisely similar to the ground we had in the 100, just before intersecting the west lode in that level. We may, therefore, reasonably suppose that we shall intersect the lode in a few days in the 115. The stope in the back of the 100 north is yielding about 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 north has not been taken down for the last 6 feet driving; when last taken down it yielded from 8 to 9 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The wide stope in the back of the 45 north is yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stope adjoining the latter, to the south, is yielding 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. There is no change in the end driving south, in the 45, between the wide stopes and the north air-shaft. The lode in the end opposite, driving north, is not so productive as stated in our last, now only yielding a little saving work, but looking exceedingly well for an early improvement. The tribute pitches are generally looking well, and yielding about their usual quantity of lead ore. We are still making good progress with the dressing for the next sampling, and everything in the various departments is progressing well.

FURSDON.—John Collins, Jan. 5: In the cross-cut south, in the 11 west, we have intersected a branch composed of flookan and mundic, at present not promising for copper ore. The character of the ground is killas; price per fathom for driving, 3*l.*; driven this month, 2 fms. 5 ft. The cross-cut south, in the 21 west, is not through all the lode, which is seen 9 ft. wide, a promisng lode, composed of peach, mundic, and copper ore, but now influenced by the cross-course. I believe it will be more defined at some little distance off. I deem it advisable to drive some little distance further south, to see if there are more branches of the lode still south; the ground favourable for driving; present price, 1*l.* 5s. per fm. The pitch in back of the 21 west is improved; the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm. The pitch in bottom of the 11 west is worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fm. The last parcel of ore sampled, computed, 34 tons; assay, 4½. The ore we are now raising is of higher quality than the last sampled.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—W. Doidge, Jan. 4: Engine-shaft: There is no change in the ground to notice since last report.—No. 1 North Lode: In the 40 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and mundic, with stones of tin occasionally, and looking promising for improvement. The stopes in back of this level are worth 5*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 40 cross-cut north, towards No. 2 lode, I think by the appearance of the elvan we shall have a favourable change very shortly. At surface our stamps are working well, but the severe frost has in some measure impeded our dressing operations; but now there seems a favourable change, we shall push on as fast as possible for another sampling.

GARLIDNA UNITED.—J. Rowe, Jan. 4: We have completed Burning-house shaft 4 fms. below the 13, fixed the pitwork, and cut a plat at the bottom of the shaft. We commenced sinking on the lode below the 13 last week with six men, at 12*l.* per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing good stones of tin; it is looking very promising for a speedy improvement. We have four men driving east of the plat at 3*l.* per fm.; as we expected, this lode is improving, some good samples have been broken to-day. We had to drive the 13 fm. level 3 fms. east of the shaft before we had tin to value; this tin, making its appearance east of the plat, is very encouraging. Since last report we have driven the 13 fm. level 5 fms. east, through a lode 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.*; price for driving 3*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back, 6 fms. behind the 13 end, are worth 6*l.*; price for stoping 1*l.* 15s. per fm. The 13 has been driven 28 fms. through tinny ground. The new shaft in the Moor is sunk 14 fms. The men are now engaged in cutting a plat to prepare for sinking to the 30. We are glad to see a favourable change in the granite in this shaft. Our prospects are more cheering than they have been for a considerable time.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Dec. 31: We are making good progress in driving the 50 fm. level cross-cut north; the ground is a little easier, in which we have intersected a small branch, 6 in. wide, underlying north towards the lode; it is composed of quartz, mundic, and impregnated with black oxide of copper. The 36 west is still being continued on the south part of the lode, in which there is no change.

GLASGOW CARADON.—W. Taylor, Jan. 2: The lode in the 65 west continues to improve as it is opened away from the influence of the cross-course, producing some very good ore, with a good appearance. The sinking of the shaft below this level is being pushed on as fast as possible. No change to notice in the winze in bottom of the 52, worth about 18*l.* per fm., a very fine looking lode, and likely to improve. In the 52 west the lode is improved, worth 5*l.* per fm., apparently the commencement of a shoot of ore, which I hope will be the case. The stopes throughout the mine are producing their usual quantities of ore. We have not yet cut anything in either of the cross-cuts, but in the 52 south we have beautiful ground, and letting out water freely; I am daily expecting to come across the lode.

GOGINAN.—Jan. 3: The lode in the 100, east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 6 feet wide, producing 1 ton 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom—a strong and hard lode. The lode in the 80, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 4 feet wide, containing a little ore, and looking more promising. At the cross-cut south in the 60, or deep adit level, west of Bryn Pica shaft, there is still a large quantity of water issuing from the end, and strings of spar in the joints crossing the end, containing small spots of lead and copper, and there is every appearance of being near a lode at Level Newydd. Little or nothing has been done since my last report, in consequence of the water being in the shaft by means of the frost.

GOLCH HILL.—Jan. 4: The stope above the 60 is suspended, and the men have left. The end is set to six men to drive north; lode 12 inches wide, with a little lead in a clay stratum.

GOTHIC.—J. Williams, Jan. 3: We have this week driven into vughy ground, containing some good ore in the 25 west, on the north side of the lode; this is a sign favourable to the production of ore in the western ground in a part of the lode that does not appear to be operated upon by the old workers. Owing to the frost we have been hindred from working for a few days in the bottom of the mine.

GREAT BRIGAN.—John Tredinnick, Jan. 4: We are making fair progress in sinking Highburrow shaft below the 57. The lode in the end driving east of the above shaft, in the 57, is 18 in. wide, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the winze sinking below the 33, east of Highburrow shaft, is unproductive. No change in the north cross-cut, east of Ennor's shaft, in the 20. The lode in the end driving east of cross-cut, in the deep adit level, is worth for copper ore 7*l.* per fm. We have intersected a branch at the new shaft, sinking below the deep adit level, but I believe the lode is still south. The lode in the end driving west of the new shaft, in the deep adit level, produces saving work for copper ore. We are getting on well in sinking the winze below the shallow adit, west of the new shaft. We are still clearing the 20 cross-cut south.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, Jan. 4: The lode in Vivian's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67, produces good stones of copper ore; the ground continues as reported last week, the water still increases. The lode in the 67, driving east of this shaft, is 2 feet wide, unproductive; the lode in the same level, driving west of said shaft, is looking more promising, and the ground easier for driving, which we regard as being favourable for the production of copper ore; at present the lode produces saving work. In the winze sinking below the 57, west of engine-shaft, we have met with water, and suspended the sinking until the same is drained by the latter-mentioned end. The lode in the 57, driving west of engine-shaft, is producing stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. We find the water has gone down out of Jenkin's shaft, and have resumed the sinking, which we hope to be enabled to continue to the 67, and drive east under the ore ground driven through in the level above. The lode in the 57, driving east of Jenkin's shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. The lode in 70, driving west of Sleggan's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing stones of copper, and looking more favourable for improvement. The lode in this level, driving east of said shaft, in the part being carried is 4 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 75, driving west of King's shaft, is being carried 3 feet wide, and is worth 7*l.* per fm. In the coming week we intend to put the men in this end to cut through the lode, and prove its size and value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57, west of the latter shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fathom, and improving. The last two months' copper ore weighed off 202 tons 19 cwts. 2 qrs., which realised 946*l.* 7s.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 4: The ground in the adit end east is favourable for driving, and the men are making fair progress, but as yet have not met with another lode.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. George, Jan. 4: The continued bad state of the air has prevented us from getting through the large flookan met with last week, which we hoped to have done before this time. Nor can we get through it until the shaft which we are sinking on the end for ventilation is got down. This shaft will enable us to cross all the lodes; the water being so much we are obliged to concentrate nearly all our forces to the sinking of it; but the vast quantity of water issuing from the end below indicates a large lode, and must be draining for a great distance. No doubt the water has injured the air, as the end is more than 50 fms. from the shaft.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Jan. 4: In the 166 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing low quality tinstuff. In the 154 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of ore, worth 50*l.* per fathom, and it never looked better than at present. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore, worth 21*l.* per fm. In the 154 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 100, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—R. Pryor, Dec. 31: I have to-day been underground in this mine, and am glad to inform you that we have cut the lode in the 63 cross-cut, south of Hill Brothers shaft, which is cut into 1 ft., and no south wall; it is composed of mundic and blende, with good stones of lead—a kindly lode, and judging from present indications I do not hesitate to say that I consider it to be the Baddern lead lode; this lode must have been seen in the sinking of this shaft, as its underlie is about 2½ ft. in a fathom south, and the cross-cut being only in about 7½ fms. from shaft, no time will be lost in cutting through the lode so as to ascertain its size and value.

GREAT WHEAL METAL.—W. Chappell, Jan. 5: We are making good progress in sinking on the lode discovered by costeaning down 3½ fathoms below surface, where the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for tin 10*l.* per fathom; the character and appearance of this lode is precisely the same as the back of Great Wheal Vor Metal lode was at this depth. On Saturday last a sample assayed from the lode produced 7 lbs. of black tin to the ton of stuff; and from a sample assayed yesterday from the bottom of the shaft 2 qrs. 16 lbs. of black tin to the ton of stuff. It certainly is a most splendid lode, and I think the shareholders may feel satisfied that as soon as they have the machinery erected, and the mine laid open, they will have a dividend paying one. It is very seldom that we meet with such a well-defined lode so shallow as the one working on.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—E. Rogers, E. Rogers, Jan. 3: The engine-shaft is down 12 fms. 3 ft. below the deep adit; the shaftsmen are now engaged in casing and dividing the shaft in order to bring the whim-kibble down to the 12; as soon as the lode is taken down we shall commence driving east and west at this depth. In the adit we have fixed a dam and brought the water to the plunger at the engine-shaft; we expect this will increase the supply so as to give us sufficient water to condense with. In the cross-cut driving north at the deep adit there is no alteration since last report. In the 19, driving west, the lode is 18 inches wide, producing tinstone that will just pay for stamping. At surface the stamps axle is in its required position, the carpenters are fixing the frames and other requirements, and we hope to be in readiness to put the stamps to work in a fortnight.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, Jan. 4: The lode in Gwyn Llifion adit is still small, and the ground hard; re-set to six men the month, at 12*l.* per fathom. No change in Gwydyr stope since last reported; re-set to four men, at 3*l.* per fathom, for the month. I am glad to inform you that in finishing taking down the lode in the middle level it has very much improved, worth now in sight full 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; we broke stones of lead ore there 1 cwt.—re-set to two men, the month, at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom. I have not resumed dressing since we sampled, as the weather has been bad.

HALLENBEAGLE.—J. Edwards, E. Richards, R. M. Kitto, Dec. 31: The ground in the engine-shaft is much the same as last reported, favourable for sinking. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 44 fm. level, is still producing good stones of copper ore. No. 2 winze, in the bottom of the said level, is suspended, in consequence of water. Stone's shaft, on the north lode, is also suspended, in consequence of water. The south lode, in Stone's shaft, sinking below the 40 fm. level, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The north lode, in the 40 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, is 6 inches wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom for copper ore, and likely to improve. We have commenced to clear and enlarge the 44 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, in order to sink winzes in the bottom of the same. Reed's lode, in the 43, driving west of Reed's shaft, is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 43, east of Reed's shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 43, driving west of Bawden's shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fathom. The lode in this level, driving east of said shaft, is unproductive. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking much the same as for some time past.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Dec. 30: At our setting this week the level at Scar Head was set to two men, to drive at 60s. per fm. The drift east in the vein is set to four men, at 60s. per fm.; this end is hard and poor at present, but I expect it will open out again soon, as it looks better in the roof. The stopes are not working at present; they are worth 1 ton of ore per fm. I have set a man and lad from the washing-floors to open into what I think is Drygill cross vein; they are not yet clear of the east and west vein. This vein raised a great deal of ore just to the south, and the ground is all whole north of our works. We are rising in the vein at Trough Low level, and getting saving work; the vein is quite narrow above the low flat, but I expect it will be rich in the middle and high flats; set to four men, at 60s. per fm. The ore has all gone to Alston.

HAVAN.—G. Jones, Jan. 3: The ore at Carlston shaft is still improving, worth about 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. No. 1 winze has been sunk 14 ft. below the 10, and is producing about 2 tons per fm. No. 1 stope, in back of the 10 west, has improved, worth about 1½ ton per fm. No change to notice in the stopes east, nor in the deep adit, since last report. We are repairing and clearing Sheldon's shaft as fast as possible. Our dressing operations are greatly retarded, owing to the severe frost.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Jan. 3: The stopes in back of the 25 are producing good work for copper ore. The rise in back of the 35 has been holed to the stopes in bottom of the 25, and the men are again placed at West Hawkmoor, the ground in the cross-cut being easy for progress. The level east of the stopes has again been resumed, and produces some good work for tin ore.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, Jan. 4: Saturday last being our monthly setting-day, the following bargains were let:—The 70 fm. level east to drive by four men, stent 4 fms., at 6*l.* per fathom; the lode in the present end is small, being principally composed of mundic and spar. The 60 cross-cut to drive north, by six men, stent 2 fms., at 10*l.* per fathom; the ground in the present end is rather hard and slow of progress. The 25 fm. level to drive by six men, at 4*l.* per fathom, stent to drive under the new shaft, which is about 6 ft., after which being done, the rise will be commenced to communicate with the new shaft with all possible speed. The stopes in the bottom of the 25 fm. level, west from winze, by four men, stent the month, at 2*l.* 10s. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the same level, east from said winze, by six men, stent the month, at 2*l.* 15s. per fathom; the lode going east, and in the bunch, is worth from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. The lode going down for 8 fms. in length will vary in value from 20*l.* to 50*l.* per fathom, and equally good to former reports.

LANIVET.—James Tregay, Dec. 31: Petrie's: In the 20 the ground driven measured 5 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; set again to drive by six men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, producing good work for tin.—Account-house Shaft: The ground driven measured 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; set again to drive by two men, at 20s. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, producing good quality tinstuff.—Oulton's Shaft: The ground driven and stoped measured 7 fms. 2 feet 2 inches; set again to drive by two men, at 25s. per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Jan. 4: In the coming week the shaftmen will be engaged putting in skip-road from the 80 to the 90. In the 80 west the lode is 1½ foot wide, with a little lead in it. The 80 east will produce ½ ton per fathom. The rise behind this level, which is being put up for ventilation, will produce about ½ ton per fathom. We have one pitch in the roof of this level, which is set, at 6*l.* per fathom. The 70 east will produce at least 1 ton per fathom. The 60 east is still in very soft ground, with tumblers of lead ore, driving at 4*l.* per fathom. There is no particular change to notice in the pitches in this or the roof of the 70. Taking the mine altogether, the prospects for the future are pretty fair, and gradually improving. We shall sell, at our next monthly sale, 30 tons of lead ore.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Jan. 2: The sump-shaft is set to sink below the 70, by nine men, at 18*l.* per fm. In the 70 east the lode is a splendid one, of grey and yellow ore, 4 ft. wide, and no south wall, with more ore standing to the south for 1 ft. high; set to drive by six men, at 13*l.* per fm.—Coombe: The ground is favourable for driving; set to drive by two men, at 3*l.* 5s. per fathom.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Jan. 4: Brabner's shaft, in the 80 north, on the course of the tumblers, is in promising ground, and I anticipate meeting with the run of lead now worked on in the back of this level. The pitch in back of this level, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The pitch in bottom of the 60 yard level continues to yield good lead, and very promising. At Williams' shaft, the pitch in back of the 40 yard level, south of shaft, has a little improved, now worth 10 cwts. per fathom; the pitch in bottom of this level is worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. All the other pitches the same as last reported.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Jan. 4: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking below the 62 is of much the same character as last reported; set to six men, 1 fm., at 19*l.*, and to be paid 4*l.* for cutting ground for bearers and cistern. The stopes in the back of the 42 east will produce from 1½ to 1½ ton of ore per fm.; set to four men, 2 fms., at 3*l.* 15s. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 32 east, on the north part of the lode, having become poor, the men during the past week have been following a small branch gone off in the side, which is carrying a good leader of ore about 1 in. wide. Now, as the ground on this branch can be driven at present for 30s. to 95s. per fm., I think it would be well to follow it a fathom or two at a future time. We have commenced a winze below this level (32) by four men, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and will produce at present 1 ton of ore per fm.; set to sink 1 fm., at 7*l.*

NANGILES.—Jas. Rowe, Jan. 3: The shaftmen are engaged in fixing the 13-in. lift between the 96 and 107 fm. levels; the shaft in consequence is not sinking. The lode in the 107 west is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, mixed with ore—a very kindly lode indeed. We have put the men who were driving this end to rise against the winze sinking below the 96; we hope to hole in a fortnight, when the end will be resumed again. The lode in the 107, east of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide—poor; the end is driving by four men, at 4*l.* per fm. We have just commenced driving the 96, east of the shaft, on the south part; the lode is 2 feet wide, containing a little ore. The stope in the bottom of the 96, east of the shaft, is improved to 30*l.* per fm.; stoping by four men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The winze sinking below the 96 is also improved, now worth 15*l.* per fathom; sinking by six men, at 8*l.* per fm. We have commenced driving the 96, west of Bread and Cheese winze; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. We are looking for an improvement in this end; in a few fathoms we shall meet with the north part of the lode. We calculate to sell 600*l.* worth of ore on Thursday.

NANTY.—Jan. 2: The lode in the 10, north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, containing stones of lead ore at times, but not to value. The rise over the shallow adit level, north of boundary, is in a lode 3 ft. wide—a very kindly lode, producing good stones of lead ore, and likely for an improvement. In the cross-cut west, in the deep adit level, near the present end, we have intersected a lode at a point about 14 fms. west of the deep adit level; the lode here is 4 feet wide, a kindly looking lode, but without any ore to value. We shall extend the cross-cut a little further, in order to properly cut through the lode, and ascertain whether there is anything better standing further west, as there is still a great quantity of water issuing from the end. The lode at the shaft sinking below the adit level is large, and the part we are carrying is yielding saving work. The stopes throughout the mine, four in number, are yielding on an average 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, Dec. 30: In the cross vein level the north and south vein is more burnt and twitched, which I consider an indication of the east and west vein being near. The men have driven 3 fms. 5 ft. last month. I have set them another 3 fms. on the vein, at 90s. per fm. By the end of another month we shall surely have an improved prospect, and how glad I should be to have to report it. No alteration in the drift from old shaft.

NEW CONCORD.—J. Snell, Jan. 3: There is not much alteration to report on since last week. The lode in the 38 east is still of a very promising character; this level has hitherto been quite dry, but now there is water issuing from the main part of the lode, which we consider to be a good omen, and have put on two more men to work in this end, in order to force it on, as at present there are strong indications of something better at no great distance. The 38 west is cleared upwards of 40 fms., where we have met with a crush in the level, but shall soon get through it, after which I hope very soon (if not at once) to see the old end. The tributers are working in the 20 west, and shall be able to give you further information of their proceedings by another week, if all goes well.

NEW CLIFFORD.—J. Michell, Jan. 6: Weston's shaft is cleared and secured 9 fms. below the surface; at this point, both east and west, the lode is stoped away for a great many fathoms in length, and sold for tin. There is a cross-cut driven south from this shaft 18 fms.; in the first 12 fms. a lode has been cut, composed of very rich gossan, prian, spar, and tin. At Gooley's we have completed the shallow adit, and commenced to sink a new engine-shaft, which will intersect the lode about 30 fms. from surface, and judging from what we can see of the lode 6 fathoms deep, and knowing what it has done in the adjoining mines at a very shallow depth, when intersected we expect something very good. We have set the engine-shaft to six men, to sink 8 fms., carry the same 11 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, and put in all timber that may be required for 21*l.* An engine on this shaft will easily command the other five lodes, three being to the north and two to the south.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, Jan. 3: The ground in the new engine-shaft is still favourable for sinking, and water very easy. In the adit end west we are driving by the side of the lode.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, Wm. Mitchell, Jan. 4: The lode in Bickford's shaft is 6 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 25*l.* per fm. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The stope in the back of this level is worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 67 is 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The stope in the back of this level is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 67, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 58, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, unproductive. The two stopes in the back of this level, east and west of winze, are each worth 20*l.* per fm.

NEW TRELEIGH.—Samuel Michell, Jan. 4: The lode in the 90, west of Carr's engine-shaft, will yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 80 end, at the same shaft, is producing good stones of ore, with a good appearance. The rise in back of the 70, west of the cross-course, will turn out 3 tons of ore per fm.; the ground here is moderate for excavating, but very wet. The winze sinking below the 80, mentioned in last week's report, is suspended in consequence of the water. The lode in the 60, west of the cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The men engaged at the new shaft at present are employed cutting down some ground above the adit level, to form a true plane with the shaft below that level, which will be completed in the course of a few days, when we shall case and divide the shaft from the surface to the bottom 6-foot way, &c. We are also engaged putting up a horse-whim at this shaft, which will eventually facilitate the operations there in drawing the stuff.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Richard, G. Rickard, Jan. 5: The appearance of the south part of the lode at the 86 still remains without change since last week, letting out a quantity of water, which renders our progress rather slow. The 74 fm. level cross-cut south through the lode is much the same. The 64 west is worth 15*l.* per fm., and the lode looking well. The stopes in the bottom of the 52 is worth 25*l.* per fm., and likely to continue. The rise in the back of the 40 west is progressing well, worth 15*l.* per fm. We can hear each other very plain, and hope soon to form a communication with the 20. In the 30 west, west of the winze, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm., and east at the same level 15*l.* The 10 is without alteration. The tribute pitches are yielding their usual quantity of copper ore as for some time, and all the machinery is working well.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, Dec. 30: The 100 to drive east of engine-shaft, by four men, at 11*l.* per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with stones of ore. The 100 to drive east of cross-cut, on the new south lode, by four men, at 15*l.* per fathom, in a lode 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic and spar, with good stones of ore, worth for the latter ½ ton per fm.—a promising lode, and all in whole ground. The 100 cross-cut to drive south of shaft, by six men, at 14*l.* 10s. per fathom. The winze to sink below the 78, by four men, at 13*l.* per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, with stones of copper ore. The 80 to drive west of cross-cut, on King's north lode, by four men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with stones of copper ore.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—J. Hampton, Jan. 3: The 5, east from the old engine-shaft below the deep adit, is not so good, but the western end has improved. The sumpmen, are cutting a plat in this level that we may go down another 10 fathoms. In the 20, east of the little engine-shaft, we have commenced a rise to the 12, which when communicated a valuable piece of ground for both lead and blende will be laid open. The stopes are still producing satisfactory quantities of blende, and we expect to set several pitches this week. The crusher works well, and will enable us to sample increased quantities of mineral at a reduced cost in dressing. Although surface operations have been a little retarded by the frost, we hope to sample for the two months the largest parcel of blende we have yet sold.

NORTH DEVON.—J. Blamey, Jan. 2: We have been a good deal hindered in the dressing department by the frost, but are getting on well notwithstanding. The winze sinking below the 10 is suspended on account of the water being so strong; the men will stope some of the ground near the top of the winze, and the men in the 20 end will drive as speedily as possible to get under the winze and let down the water. Our next bi-monthly sampling of ore is on Saturday next, when we shall sell 60 tons.

NORTH DOWNS.—Francis Pryor, John Grenfell, Jan. 5: The sinking of King's engine-shaft below the 85 is progressing satisfactorily, and so is the driving of the 50 cross-cut south to cut New Brigan and other lodes in that direction. The 50 east of King's, on the new lode, has been disordered for the last 6 ft. driving, but it is again improving, now worth 6*l.* per fm., with a promising appearance. The stope in back of this level is also worth 6*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 50, on this lode, is communicated with the rise in back of the 60, and we have set a tribute pitch in back of the 60 to four men, at 10s. in 1*l.* We have intersected a small branch of ore in the 40 cross-cut, west of King's, but we calculate to have about 2 fms. more to reach the main branch, for which we commenced the cross-cut. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

NORTH JANE.—J. Tamblyn, Jan. 4: The cross-cut north at the 12, west from the western footway shaft, is advanced through the elvan course, and we hope to intersect the north part of the lode soon. The mundic pitch in the 12, east of gossan shaft, is much improved in value, now producing good stones of tin. The stopes are producing well. We sold on Saturday black tin which will more than pay November labour cost. The 6th inst. being setting-day, you shall have more particulars.

NORTH MINERA.—Jan. 5: In driving the 40 west we have cut into a small stream of water springing from the bottom. We have got through the shale in this level, and are again in solid ground, composed of bastard limestone, spar, carbonate of lime, and small spots of copper ore. There is no alteration in the cross-cut since last week; it still keeps very hard.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, Jan. 4: Decimus engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 20; the lode in the shaft is 1½ ft. wide, containing lead and mundic, of a most promising appearance, and improving, and to all appearance will prove productive in depth. In the 20 end, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode has returned to its former value, and is now producing rich dressing work for lead; this is a good discovery, since my report of last week, and it is what I have been long looking for. The lode is 2 feet wide, contains lead throughout, and to all appearance will turn out a productive silver-lead mine. This is the second good discovery in only driving this end 31 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. west of the engine-shaft. In the 20 end, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is disordered, in consequence of the intersection of the north and south lodes. The north and south lodes are looking very promising, as can be seen in cutting through this lode; we found it to be from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, producing lead and mundic. This lode, in my opinion, will prove productive when further developed. No change to notice in the adit rise. A word in conclusion—I feel proud to say that the general prospects of this mine are looking very encouraging.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, T. Jenkin, Jan. 5: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 100 continues much the same as for some time past, which is large, and producing stones of copper ore; we have still a part of the lode standing to the south, which will be cut through when we reach the 110. The shaft is down 9 fms. 5 ft. below the level. The ground in the 100 cross-cut, south of the caunter lode, is at this time hard for driving, but according to the dialling we are at this point within 6 feet of the main lode. The lode in Tresidder's shaft is looking more promising, being now 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and the ground more favourable for sinking, which is a good indication of an early improvement. The lode in the 100, east of shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fathom, and in the stopes in the back of this level 16*l.* per fathom. The lode in this level, west of shaft, is at this time disordered by cross heads, and only produsing stones of ore. We had to drive 3 or 4 fathoms through similar ground in the level above before we met with the ore ground in advance of the end. The lode in the stope east of the winze, in the back of this level, is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 90 end, east of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has within the last 6 ft. of driving undergone a very favourable change. The lode in the 77 end, east of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 18*l.* per fathom; this end is in advance of the 100 and 90 fm. levels full 45 fathoms, and is in, we believe, a new shoot of ore altogether to that met with in the 100 fm. level. The ground in the 67 and 57 fm. levels cross-cuts continue much the same as for some time past, and we are glad to say our prospects, on the whole, are more favourable than for some time past.—P.S. We commenced to sink a winze below the 100, east of Tresidder's shaft, in a lode full 4 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fathom for 6 ft. long, but are compelled to suspend the same, in consequence of the water being too powerful to be kept by manual labour.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—W. Roberts, Jan. 4: On the main lode, in the 112 fm. level west, the lode is 3 ft, wide, all saving work for tin. In the 102 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 20 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore.—North Lode: In the 32 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of the 32 has not been taken down since last reported. In the 20 east the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore; the same will apply to the lode in the end, driving west. In the cross-cuts there is nothing new to report.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, W. Metherell, Jan. 4: The lode in the 80 east will be taken down by the end of the week. The rise in the back of the 80 is getting very close to the winze sinking from the 65. The lode in the 65 east will yield 5 tons of ore to the fathom, with every appearance of again improving. The stopes east and west of the winze will yield respectively 8 and 10 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level end is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, with good stones of ore. In Haydon's winze, in the bottom of the 50, they are sinking by the side of the lode. A communication has been effected between the 40 east and west; we shall now commence stoping the ground driven through. The tribute pitches are looking well.

PAR AND ST. BLAZEY CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, Jan. 2: In the 16 cross-cut south the ground is very easy, and letting out a great deal of water, which I think must be from a lode near; it is a most beautiful channel of ground for producing tin. No change on either the new lode west or Colman's east this week.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, Jan. 3: Saturday last being our setting-day, the following bargains were set:—To drive the 30 west of Watson's shaft, by six men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm.; stent the month. To drive the 30 east of Watson's shaft, by six men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; stent the month. We intend driving by the side of the lode in both the east and west for one month. Although we have some rich stones of copper ore in the lode, it is not sufficient to pay for taking down the same, as the lode is from 5 to 7 feet wide, composed principally of capel and spar. We also set to draw all the water and stuff from Watson's shaft, for one month, at 9*l.* 10s. To fill and land all water and stuff, by two men, for one month.

PROSPER UNITED.—Step. Lean, W. Millett, Jan. 5: The lode in the 80, west of Louisa's shaft, on the south part, is 5 feet wide, of a most promising appearance, and is worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; this level is within 4 fathoms of Hill's shaft. We have resumed the sinking of Hill's shaft; here the lode is 2½ feet wide, containing saving work for tin. The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, is disordered by a cross-course. The lode in the 60, west of Hand's shaft, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 50, west of the last-mentioned shaft, will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 70, north-west of the elvans, is large, but unproductive. The lode in the 60 west contains a little ore, but not sufficient to value. All other places without alteration.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Jan. 2: In our new south shaft we have a deal more mundic, intermixed with copper ore, prian, blende, and spots of lead ore—a very kindly lode indeed. We expect by the end of next week the shaft will be down, and if no change we shall commence driving east on the course of the lode.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, Jan. 3: The deepest point in sinking on Grady's lode, below the level, is 7 ft.; the lode is improving in character and quality; there is a branch, or leader, of solid silver grey ore in the north or footwall, about 4 inches wide, and to the south of this branch the lode is from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, of good dredgy and purple ore. I put the men yesterday to lengthen the sinking from the bottom of the level, and have employed two additional hands, which will enable us to raise more ore at a very small cost. The stopes at Bush's shaft are producing a fair quantity of ore of very good quality. The mine is looking exceedingly well for the depth, and by sinking Grady's shaft you may reasonably expect good courses of copper ore.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, E. Carthew, Jan. 6: The lode in Giesler's engine-shaft, sinking below the 50 fm. level, contains stones of copper ore. The lode in the 50 fm. levels, east and west, continues without change. The lode in the 40 west is

worth 7l. per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the boundary shaft, sinking below the 40 fm. level, is worth 6l. per fathom. The winzes, sinking below the 20 and 30 fathom levels, are both holed, and have laid open a good piece of ore ground, that can be taken away at a very low tribute.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Jan. 4: In the 80, east of Ellen's, the lode is worth 10l. per fm. In the rise in the back of the 70 the lode is worth 12l. per fm. In the stope in the back of the 40 the lode is worth 30l. per fm. No change in any other part of the mine.

SEGLENLAS.—F. Reddicliffe, Jan. 2: Very little has been done below the adit during the last fortnight in consequence of the frost; our stream of water is so small that the wheel goes too slow immediately it begins to freeze—that is, the frost absorbs the water. Water is in at the shaft at present. The shaft is down about 1 fm. under the 12, and when we can succeed in getting down another 6 feet we shall proceed to put in bearers, cistern, &c., and fix a lift, and take up the water coming from the 12, which is now falling to the bottom of the shaft, inconveniencing the sinkers. No alteration in the rise in back of the 12; the deep adit end is still unproductive, while the lode is still very kindly. At surface, by the end of the present week, if the weather permits, we shall have all our stuff ready for the crusher.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, Jan. 5: The lode in the 60 north is much the same as last week, the ground a little stiffer. The men in the 50 north have finished clearing of the stuff, and commenced driving on the western lode; it is 4½ feet wide, producing a little ore. The western lode in the 40 is disordered, producing some saving work. We have 10 fathoms of ground between the end and the extreme drivage north. The 40 south is as reported last. The winze in the 40, on the western lode, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the end, at the extreme drivage north at the 40, no lode has been taken down yet. We have an improvement in Mitchell's pitch at the 40, and if the lode continues the men will do well. No other change to notice this week.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Jan. 5: In Doidge's rise, in the back of the 50, west of ventilating shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and a little ore. In the 50 cross-cut south the ground continues easy for driving, and good progress has been made. In Gilbert's winze, sinking below the 40, east of John's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of good ore per fathom. In the 20 cross-cut north, east of the eastern shaft, no more lode has been met with. The deep adit level north is progressing favourably in a good congenial stratum of ground. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as for some time past.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Dec. 31: The water balance at the new shaft answers very well, and I have no doubt we shall be able to sink on with it until the flat-rods are erected. The ground in the rise above the 54 fathom level continues hard.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian, Dec. 31: In accordance with your request, conveyed in your note of the 29th, I beg to hand you the following report of this mine, and in future reports shall be forwarded to reach London on every Monday morning:—The engine-shaft is now rather more than 6 fathoms below the 20, and the rock has become much easier for sinking in since my last report, so that we shall, from present appearances, make good speed in getting down to the 30. In the 20, east of engine-shaft, on the engine lode, the cross-course having been reached, we are driving south with all speed to intersect the south or West Basset lode, and the intermediate lode and branches, having about 8 fms. more to drive to the first lode, which we expect to do in three weeks or a month from this time, and to reach West Basset lode in two months. In the 10 cross-cut, south from the engine-shaft, we calculate on being within 6 ft. of the first or middle lode, and have already passed through two small branches, containing rich grey stones of copper ore, mixed with iron; these will, from their present underlie, drop into the lode in depth.—South, or West Basset Lode: In the 20, east of Vivian's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, of spar, &c., with a little tin; in the same level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of soft quartz and gossan, with a little tin, and occasional stones of copper ore. In the 10 east the lode is about 15 in. wide, yielding a little tin; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fm. for tin. In the deep adit level, east of Old Tye shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing tinstuff that will pay for returning; in the same level, west of new shaft, there is a very kindly gossan lode, producing paying tinstuff. The stopes from which we are breaking our tinstuff are just the same as they have been. We calculate on returning tin enough to meet our next labour pay.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Jan. 4: In the adit end, driving west of cross-cut, on the north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing stones of mundic; ground a little more favourable.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Jan. 3: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 60 to drive west, by two men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; the lode here at present is small and poor for mineral. We shall put more men in this end as soon as convenient. The 50 to drive west, by six men, at 9l. 10s. per fathom; the lode at this point is 4 feet wide, which is letting out more water, thereby indicating a further improvement shortly; present value for lead and copper 15l. per fathom. The 40 to drive west, by six men, at 8l. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth for lead and copper 12l. per fathom. To stope the back over the 40 west, by eight men, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth for lead and copper 30l. per fathom. To stope the back, over the 40, west of ditto, by eight men, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, worth for lead and copper 30l. per fathom. The 30 to drive west, by six men, at 8l. per fathom; the lode is all the width of the end; worth for lead and copper 25l. per fathom, and likely to further improve. To stope the back, over the 30 west, by four men, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for lead and copper about 20l. per fathom. To stope the back, over the 30 east, from the winze, by six men, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 10l. per fathom. The 20 to drive west, by six men, at 8l. 5s. per fathom. There has been no lode taken down here for the past week, therefore there is no change to notice since last report, then valued at 10l. per fathom. The shallow adit to drive west, by two men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing spots of copper, but not to value. The shallow adit to drive east, by two men, at 3l. per fm. We have not as yet reached the lode, but I am daily expecting to do so. The severe frost has greatly impeded our dressing operations.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, Jan. 4: In the 70 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. The sinking of the flat-rod shaft below the 36 is progressing favourable; in it the lode is nearly 1½ foot wide, and improved lately—good tribute ground. The winze sinking below the 36 fm. level is producing stones of good ore; lode 1 foot wide.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, George Maunder, Jan. 4: We are still making satisfactory progress in sinking the engine-shaft, and therefore expect to be in readiness to begin opening the plat in the 90 fm. level by the end of next week. The lode in the 75 north is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, chiefly consisting of barytes, quartz, and white iron. The winze in the bottom of the 45 has been communicated with the 60 fm. level, which is well ventilated; this end will now be driven with all possible speed, to get under the ore ground driven through in the 45 fm. level. The lode in the 45 north is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, consisting of gossan, friable quartz, yielding occasional squats of lead—a more promising lode, short of a course of lead, has never been seen in this district. We are driving two cross-cuts from this level, one east to intersect the east lode, and the other west to prove the branches in that direction; the ground in each cross-cut is soft and inexpensive. In stoping the back of the 30 fm. level, we find the drivage was just on the top of the shoot of ore; we have, therefore, removed the men from here to stope the back of the 45, but have not as yet sufficiently opened the stopes to correctly state the value of the lode, which we will give you in our next advice.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Dec. 31: We have holed the shaft, and have set the same to strip down and secure by eight men, at 2l. 5s. per fm.; this we think will be accomplished in about three weeks, after which we shall be enabled to push on the end vigorously.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, Jan. 4: No alteration since last report, except the water, which I am glad to say is falling off a little. Next Friday being our setting and pay-day I will send you further particulars next week.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chapell, Jan. 5: We are laying open some good tin ground in the north part of the sett, where the late discovery was made; the lode in the west end of the shaft continues its size and value as last reported, worth 10l. per fathom. From indications, I believe we have another lode standing north about 3 fms., which I intend to cross-cut from the bottom of the present shaft as soon as the water will allow of it; having a lode so near, I have every reason to believe it will be productive, being opposite and in the same channel of ground where we have the lode worth 25l. per fm. The whole of the engine and boiler is delivered on the mine, and the men engaged in sinking the bob-pit and taking out foundation for loadings for the engine, which we shall have working within the time stated in my last report.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 4: Youren's Lode: Michell's engine-shaft men have commenced to sink the shaft below the 150; the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of mundic, spar, and peach—a strong, kindly lode. In the 150 east the lode is about 20 in. wide, chiefly consisting of spar and peach. The lode in the 150 west is 20 in. wide, composed of mundic, soft spar, and peach, and is producing good stones of ore—a kindly lode. In the 140 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and is promising a speedy improvement. The lode in the 130 west is looking better; now 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. We have five stopes working in the back and bottom of the 130 west, each yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 110 west the lode 18 in. wide, unproductive. In the 120 west the lode is 18 in. wide, and looking promising, producing good stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the 110 west, 12 fathoms in advance of the 120, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 78 west the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundic.—New South Lode: The lode in the 66, east of rise, is 10 in. wide, producing stones of ore—opening tribute ground.—South Lode: In the 140 east the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of spar and good stones of ore. The lode in the 130 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, soft spar, prian, and stones of ore—a strong, kindly lode. In the rise over the back of the 120 east we are letting the lode stand until we have communicated the rise to the 110. The lode in the 110 east is 20 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, soft spar, and flookan.

ST. DAY UNITED.—J. Cock, Dec. 24: We have nothing new in any of our tutwork bargains to report on this week. We are pushing on the balance-bob at Opie's 70 fm. level as fast as possible, and hope to get it working in three weeks time.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—J. Daniel, Jan. 5: The stope below the 10 is worth 4l. per fm. The stope in back of the 20 is worth 3l. per fm. The lode in the winze below the 20 is small. The east stope below the 20 east is worth 3l. per fm. The middle stope below the 20 is worth 5l. per fm. The west stope below the 20 is worth 6l. per fathom. The 40 west is unproductive. The lode in the 40 east is now a very good looking one, especially in the bottom of the end, worth 10l. per fm. The sumpmen are engaged repairing Roderick's engine-shaft preparatory to sinking, which we hope to commence next week. We have about 5 fms. to sink to reach the 40 east. We sold last Friday 2 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. of tin, which realised 142l. 4s.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—J. Carthew, W. Williams, Jan. 4: The shaft which we sunk to the adit level on the Guide lode having fallen in with the new lode, we continued the sinking of the shaft on the new lode. We are now down 26 ft. below the adit, and have commenced lengthening the shaft so as to bring it fairly under that from the surface. In the ground we are now taking down, as also in the bottom of the shaft, the lode continues of the same character as previously reported. In the shallow adit, driving west on the new lode, we have now put three men; the lode has a very kindly appearance, with good stones of tin; this lode will undoubtedly work at a good profit when fairly laid open. On the Guide lode we have five men stoping; lode large, with tin throughout. We sold on Friday last 19 cwts. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. for the month, realising 55l. 15s., leaving from 2 to 3 cwts. on the floors not dressed up.

ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, M. Rutter, Jan. 3: Saveall's Lode: The lode in the sump-winze, sinking under the 62, produces saving work. The lode in the 62 fm. level end, driving east of engine-shaft, is worth 4l. per fm.; in the end, driving west of shaft, at the same level, the lode is improved, now worth 5l. per fm.; ditto, driving east from rise, is worth 3l. per fm.—North Lode: In the shaft sinking under the 74 the lode continues to be worth 9l. per fm. The 74 fm. level ends, driving east and west of shaft, are each worth 4l. per fm., but the former seems to be improving. In the end of the 62 fm. level cross-cut, driving south, water has commenced to issue, caused, we think, by its near approach to the lode.—Wheal Owl Lode: The lode in the 62, driving south, is worth about 3l. per fm. The lode in the 50, driving north, is worth 6l. per fm. In the 40, driving south, the lode at present is not producing tin enough to value. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 4l. per fm.—Wheal Venton Lode: In the 20 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan.

TOLCARNE.—Jan. 4: Field's Lode: In the 60 fm. level, west of Field's shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of spar, prian, and gossan. The lode in the 60 fathom level east is over 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor and other spar, prian, and good stones of grey ore—a very kindly lode. In the 50 fm. level east the lode is 15 inches wide, and consists of gossan and spar, and letting out more water than usual. The lode in the 40 fm. level east is 18 inches wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and is looking promising for improvement. In the 20 fm. level east the lode is 20 inches wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom—a very promising looking lode. The lode in the 10 fm. level east is about 1 ft. wide, consisting of soft spar and prian. The lode in the winze, sinking below the adit level east, is 1 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. The ground in the 50 fm. level cross-cut is hard.—New North Lode: In the 40 fm. level east of the cross-cut, the lode is small and unproductive. The lode in the 40 fm. level, west of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—a strong kindly lode. The lode in the rise over the back of the 30 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, is 8 inches wide—small and poor. In the winze sinking under the 30 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The lode in the winze, sinking under the 20 fm. level east, is about 10 inches wide—poor. We have about 7 ft. to sink to communicate this winze to the rise from the back of the 30 fm. level. The ground in the adit cross-cut is rather hard and wet.

TORBAY HEMATITE IRON.—Wm. Williams, Jan. 2: The stopes in back of the western level are still productive, and yielding the usual quantity of ore. The western end from new shaft does not look quite so well as when last reported, but from the nature of the ground I expect an improvement daily. No change in any other part of the mine since last report.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Jan. 5: The lode in the 154 end driving east is worth 7l. per fathom. The lode in the pitch, east and west of sump-winze, below the 144, is worth from 10l. to 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 144, east of sump-winze, is worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 134, east of sump-winze, is worth 7l. per fathom. The lode in the 124 east is worth 14l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 134 is worth 20l. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 80 is worth 4l. per fathom. The other tutwork bargains are not improved.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James, E. Pooley, January 5: We have nothing fresh to report this week; the lode has not been taken down in the various ends and stopes during the week. We sold yesterday (four weeks' raising) 6 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 9 lbs. of black tin, more than the usual quantity in the time.

TRENCROM.—William Arthur, Henry Woolcock, Jan. 5: The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is 20 inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom. There is no change in the 100 fm. level, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, on the north lode, since last week. The lode in the 90 fm. level, west of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 10 inches wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 2l. per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is split by horse of granite, north part worth 3l. per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 50, east of Hollow's shaft, is 14 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since last week.

TREWEATHA.—J. Scoble, Jan. 3: The lode in the engine-shaft is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead per fm. for the length of the shaft, about 10 ft., or about 12l. worth of ore; price for sinking 26l. per fm., cost for timber about 2l., which makes 28l. per fm., deduct the 12l., and the cost to the company is about 16l. per fm. for sinking. The engine-shaft is now down 7 fms. below the 40; our progress in sinking is slow, in consequence of so much water to contend with. The lode in the 40 north is 2½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of this level will produce 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40 south is at present disordered by a slide crossing the end; we have not seen the lode south of the slide yet to inform you of its value. The stopes in the back of this level, three in number, will produce on an average 4 cwts. each of lead per fm. The lode in the 30 south is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fm., a very promising lode. The stope in the back of this level will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fm.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, C. George, Dec. 28: The new sumpmen are preparing to sink below the 162, which will be resumed shortly. The 162, west of the above shaft, yields a little tin, but not to value. The rise in the back is worth 5l. per fm. The 162, east of this shaft, has greatly improved, and now worth 30l. per fathom. The 150 end, west of shaft, is poor. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 4l. per fm.; No. 2, 5l.; No. 3, 5l.; and No. 4 stope, 8l. per fm. Trevenen shaft has improved, and now worth 10l. per fm. The 162, west of this shaft, has also improved, now worth 9l. per fm.; this level going east is worth 8l. per fm. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 7l.; and No. 2, 9l. per fm.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Dec. 31: We have no alteration to report this week. All the operations are progressing satisfactorily.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Jan. 3: In the 124 fm. level, north of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, the yield of blende being as much as for some time past. A general improvement has taken place in the 124, south of shaft. We have cut into a highly favourable looking country rock, and from what we can see of the lode, a good course of blende ore. The 110 is now drained for 15 fms. beyond the bottom end, the water being also cut down from Field's shaft, showing that the 124 has reached the great blende deposit at last. We have not yet cut through the lode at this point, but shall be able to report fully on its width and value in our next. Field's shaft is sunk 3 fms. 4 ft. below the 110 fm. level; the lode in the present bottom is 5 ft. wide, yielding rich blende stuff throughout. The country rock here is of a rich looking character, much softer than at any other place below the 100, facts which, viewed in connection with the improvements in the 124, speak well for the mine in depth. In the 110, south of Field's shaft, we have what is called the west lode going off in the west side at an angle of 45°, and the main lode keeping its regular course against the hanging-wall. The water comes through the latter, and by following it we expect soon to be into the great course of ore gone down in the 100, at and beyond Wenallt's boundary.—Tribute: Rees's pitch in the 100, north of Field's shaft, is worth 1 ton of blende per fathom. Williams's pitch in the 110, south of the shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom. Richards's pitch, in the same level, south of shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. Jones's pitch in the 110, north of shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom. Curtis's pitch, in the same level, north of Jones's limits, is worth 2 tons per fathom. Uren's pitch in the 124, south of Clay's, is worth 1 ton of blende per fathom.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU (Gold).—J. Remfry, Jan. 4: I forward by to-day's post the gold obtained from all the coffers, and from four heads at work since the last statement, dated Dec. 17 (say), 12 ozs. 9 dwts. 5 grs., making in all 27 ozs. 5 dwts. 19 grs. of gold from 123 tons 5 cwts. for the month of December. From the 17th to Dec. 31 only four heads have been at work, the remaining twelve heads, or three coffers, having undergone a refixing, they not being sufficiently watertight. The greatest part of the quartz passed through the four heads since that time was stuff which had accumulated underneath the the passes of the old battery, and which lay in our way, so that it was necessary to work it up or throw it into the river. Since Jan. 2 the second battery of 16 heads has been regularly at work, and to-day I hope to start the first battery, making altogether 32 heads at work, which, when working on St. David's ore, will prove the real yield by the end of this month. No change has taken place underground since my last report at the St. David's lode. Martin's lode carries a string of galena since the last fathom, about ¼ in. thick; the remainder of the lode is strongly intermixed with copper ore.

WELSH (Gold).—W. Vincent, Jan. 4: We have forwarded 34 ozs. 18 dwts. 3 grs. of gold, part of the December produce, but the amalgamation of the stamps, sand, and coffer work is not yet completed; and until we have that additional produce we cannot make the return for the month. The frost, and the hindrances from erection of new machinery, have rendered our stamping operations during the month comparatively small from the 12 heads in operation. We are pushing on the completion of the other 12 heads, which, but for the inclemency of the weather and frost, would have been now ready. From Cefn Coch shaft we are raising very good mineral, and are preparing to open two other places upon two branches of the lode, where cut through by the cross-course; and, from surface indications, we shall probably meet with some rich gold there. In No. 2 working, Berthlwyd, the lodes look exceedingly well, with a good leader of blende and lead ore. The drivage beneath, 7 fms. deeper, is about 7 or 8 fms. east of the point where we expect to reach the rich gold shoot we had above; and, as soon as we can make room to sink, we shall sink upon the shoot to meet the end coming under. The incline to Cefn Coch is commenced, and the work is to be completed by Jan. 31; until then we cannot get such an average of the mineral for stamping as we desire, as, although we have plenty of ground ready for working, we cannot at present get the mineral down to the stamps. When the incline is completed we can get mineral from a dozen places. The works generally are being pushed on with all possible speed, although the weather for the greater part of the past month has been very much against progress.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU AND WELSH (Gold).—A. Dean, Jan. 4: The workings of the stamps at both mines has been so much interrupted during December that no fair conclusions can be drawn from that month. The old stamps have required almost to be rebuilt, which has thrown back the remaining new work. As a general rule, we shall not be able to get out the month's product until the end of the week following the end of the month, as all the coffer work requires to be Brittened.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Jan. 4: In the 164, west of Thomas's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capels, fluor-spar, peach, and a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 144 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 134 west the lode is small. The lode in the 124, west from Percy's shaft, is 6 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and occasional stones of ore—a very promising lode. In the 124, east of Grenville's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. In the 104 west the lode is 2 feet wide—tribute ground.—Middle Lode: In the 42, east of the cross-cut, from Thomas's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and is promising for an improvement. In the 5[illegible] east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Caunter Lode: In the 75 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, turning out 1 ton of ore per fathom.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, Jan. 5: The lode in the 76 fm. level end, driving west of Parry's shaft, is becoming large, and assuming a much better appearance; it is now 1½ ft. wide, very regular and well defined, and producing saving work; the end is also discharging much water, which in this mine generally accompanies a productive lode. In the eastern end also the lode is improving in appearances of a favourable indicative nature, and is also larger, though from the dip of the run of tin ground gone down in the bottom of the 50 we do not expect to reach it in this end until we have driven several fathoms further. The lode in the 55, driving east, is about 1 ft. wide, producing very rich work for tin, and laying open profitable ground for stoping. In the 55 west the lode is getting very large, being 2½ ft. wide, and producing a little tin throughout; this is a very kindly end, and as it is going back into entirely new ground, and in a beautiful strata, we expect early profitable results. The stopes in the bottom of this level, both east and west of the shaft, are continuing very good, and render us very sanguine of having a continuous course of profitable ground at the 76 as soon as that level is extended into it. Our tribute pitches are without any material change, on the whole. The dressing operations have been much impeded by the frost during the past week, and this will prevent our sending off our batch of tin by the time appointed; we shall now, however, if weather permits, send it off next week.

WEST CARADON.—Wm. Johns, R. Trathen, Dec. 31: We have been clearing the 128, south of Fox's shaft, and are pleased to say that our progress during the past month has been very satisfactory. We are anxiously looking forward to seeing Jope's lode in this level, and in order that it shall be well ventilated when reached we have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of the 104, which we hope to have down against the end is forth. The 92, on Vivian's south lode, is opening up good orey ground, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fm. In the 60, on this lode, we have occasional good stones of ore, and hope from present appearances to have an improvement shortly. In the 50, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode has a kindly appearance, and shall soon be in a position to put up a rise to communicate with the tributers' workings. We have other ends not mentioned, which we are pushing on, and hope to be able to report favourably on some of them very soon. We are building the dam at Pryor's as fast as possible, and hope to have it completed in about a week's time, when the working of Pryor's engine will be discontinued. We are on the way of dressing, and weather permiting we shall sample at the usual time.

WEST CLITTERS.—E. James, Jan. 3: This mine is in Stokeclimsland, Cornwall, having New Wheal Martha to the north, Kit Hill and East Kit Hill to the south, and Gunnislake (Clitters), Devon Great Consols, and New Cornish Copper Mines to the east. The sett is extensive, being about 700 fms. on the course of the lodes east and west, and about the same distance north and south. Several of the productive lodes in this district are running through the entire length. There have already been three laid open on the backs by shoding; the northernmost is underlying south, and varies in size from 2 to 5 ft. wide, of a promising description, composed of a beautiful gossan, mundic, and prian; 40 fathoms south of this another lode has been opened on underlying north; this is about 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, gossan, and wolfram. These lodes will form a junction at no great depth, and from their promising appearance good results may be expected. There are other known lodes of great promise running through the sett. The stratum is a beautiful mineralised light clay-slate immediately at the junction of the granite. Good backs of from 40 to 50 fms. can be obtained by driving on the course of the lode, and there is a good supply of water-power for stamping, drawing, &c.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis, J. D[illegible], Jan. 2: The 50 fm. level cross-cut north is set to drive by six men, and will be continued with all speed until the Capel Tor lode is intersected. The 40 west, on the caunter lode, has rather improved for driving, and the lode is full 3 feet wide, with good stones of copper ore in it. We look forward to a great improvement in this end on reaching the Capel Tor lode, which is about 20 fathoms more. The 40 east is holed to the 40 west, from Fortescue engine-shaft, and will now be cleared and stoped as required, to let down the water to the bottom of this level, to enable us to resume the driving of the cross-cut north, from Fortescue shaft, as stated in our former reports. The 20 east, on Capel Tor lode, is now being taken down; the part seen is 5 feet wide, composed of copper ore and mundic throughout—a very fine, strong looking lode, and will, we believe, yield large quantities of copper ore in depth. The 20 west is being driven under the lode, and will be for another 6 feet. The 12, east of new shaft, is 5 feet wide, composed of mundic and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value; the character of the ground and lode here is as fine for the production of mineral as we have seen for years, and we fully expect a great improvement as soon as the 20 east reaches the point. In the 12 west there is nothing new to report. We are still of the opinion that this mine will be a prize in the mining world during this year.

WEST NANTY.—Jan. 2: The lode in the deep adit level, east of shaft, is large, and the part we are driving on is yielding a little ore, not to value at present—set to six men, at 7l. 10s. per fm.; the ground is hard for exploring. We have set a stope in this level, 14 fms. east of shaft, to cut open the side of the level; here the lode is looking well, yielding fully 1 ton 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; set to six men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. The stope over the same level, 5 fms. west of cross-cut, is set to six men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.—here the lode is 30 ft. wide, intermixed throughout with strings or branches of lead ore, not very rich, but saving work, and nearly the whole must be brought to the dressing-floors. The shaft is now down 9 fathoms below the adit level, and the part we are sinking on is yielding good stones of ore at times; the shaft will now soon be down for a 12 fm. level, when, from all appearances, we may expect to open out some rich bunches of lead ore. We are preparing a large quantity of stuff for the crusher.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Jan. 2: The ground at the adit shaft is very good for progress; the part of the lode now being cut into in the No. 6 cross-cut, in the 162 east, contains capel, quartz, peach, mundic, and a little yellow copper ore. The lode in the rise in back of the 162, west of shaft, continues to be of the same value—16l. per fm. The part of the lode carried in the 162, west of the No. 4 cross-cut, is slightly improved, being composed of iron, capel, quartz, mundic, and grey copper ore, worth 15l. per fathom. The part of the lode being cut into in the No. 5 cross-cut, in the 162 west, contains iron, gossan, quartz, capel, mundic, and some rich quality grey copper ore.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Smith, Jan. 4: In the 40, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 40 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm., and has every appearance to improve in driving. In the winze sinking below the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. In the 20 east the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 20 west the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; this end will soon open up a good piece of tin if it continues as at present. In the 10 west we are still cross-cutting the lode, I think, the main part is north. In the deep adit east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. Our stopes and pitches are producing about the usual quantity of stuff.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 4: South Lode: Taylor's shaftmen have not taken down the lode since last reported. The part of the lode taken down in the 75 east is 4 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom; and the lode in the 75 west is 5 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the 65 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 65 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom; the winze is about 9 fathoms in advance of the 75 west. The stope in the back of the 65 east, and the stope in back of the 59 west, are each producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.—North Lode: In the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and east of cross-cut, the lode is unproductive. We have two stopes over the back of the 65 east and west of the rise, each stope producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the 50 cross-cut north is moderately easy.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, Jan. 4: Saturday last being our setting-day, we re-set Gundey's engine-shaft to sink below the adit level, by nine men, for the month, at 15l. per fathom. The adit level cross-cut to drive north, by four men, the month, at 2l. 10s. per fathom.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Jan. 4: In the rise in the 100, east of Windstow's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the 90 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 90 west the lode is 1½ foot wide, chiefly spar. In the 60 east the lode is in several branches, each producing a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 90, east of the western shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of flookan, spar, mundic, and stones of ore. In the 90 west, on Dobree's lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and stones of ore. The western shaftmen are cutting plat in the 100, preparatory to sinking the shaft below that level. The sinking of the old whim-shaft below the 110 progresses favourably.

WHEAL CARADON.—F. Pryor, J. Brown, Dec. 29: We beg to submit to you our quarterly report, pointing out the course we are pursuing for the development of this mine. Cruttwell's engine-shaft has not been sunk for some time past, neither shall we recommend it until we are satisfied in seeing the result of the 70; this level has been driven, both east and west of shaft, about 34 fms. through a large lode, and in places producing some good stones of ore. In the present east end we have recently cut an increase of water, which has entirely drained the level above the 60, and in consequence of its coming so powerfully through the lode we are now compelled to drive by its side, and occasionally to cut it through; when last down the lode was 3 ft. wide, and consisted of mundic, peach, and stones of ore. In the 60, east of the same shaft, the lode still maintains its regular size of 3 ft. in width, principally peach, mixed up with an abundance of mundic. Our principal object here is to reach the lead lode, and seeing the water so rapidly cut down to the 70 induces me to believe we have good chances of success before us. In passing on we would remark that we have a powerful air-machine blowing in this level (the 60), but not giving sufficient air for the men to perform their duty as we could wish; to remedy this evil a rise should be put up in the back of the 70, and also a winze sunk in the bottom of the 60, which could be accomplished in about three months; it will prove the ground, and cause a good ventilation throughout the extreme bottom of the mine. In the 60 fm. level cross-cut, south of Cruttwell's engine-shaft we have not met with any lode or branch worth noticing during the past quarter, but taking it as a guide from the lode seen at surface in costean pits, which is underlying north, and where cropped up showed a beautiful gossan; we consider the lode cannot be a great distance before us. The sinking of the Trial shaft below the 30 is going on most satisfactorily. We hope to reach the 40, and cut the lode before our next quarterly meeting; and seeing what we have driven over in the 30 at such shallow depth, on Mary's lode, we shall be very much disappointed if something good is not met with in the 40. We again repeat that our opinion still remains unaltered, and we would strongly advise our suggestions being carried out, as we have often expressed that no better plan can be adopted for the development of this property.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Jan. 3: No change in Cock's shaft, but are making good progress in sinking. In the 96 west we have intersected the western cross-course, and have commenced driving south on the east side of it to prove whether there is any more lode standing in the footwall. The stope in back of the 96 west is worth 20l. per fathom. In the 96 east we are driving by the side of the lode. The stope in bottom of the 84 east, west of Hosking's winze, is worth 10l. per fm. In the 72 east the lode still maintains its size and character, worth 10l. per fm. In the 48 east the ground is still favourable for driving. No change in the tribute department to notice.

WHEAL CURTIS.—H. Skewis, Jan. 3: The ground in the engine-shaft below the 40, is at present hard and difficult for sinking. The 40 cross-cut north is progressing satisfactorily, and we hope to cut the lode in about three weeks from this time. The lode in the 30 west, is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ores, with a very promising appearance.—Dumpling Lode: Square's shaft is 4½ fms. below the 20, lode 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ores. The lode in the 20 west of shaft, is 3½ ft wide, worth 3l. per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 20 east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for copper ore, and improving in the last day or two. The lode in the 10 east is at present disordered by some cross branches, and unproductive. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 10, west of shaft, is 18 in. wide, and opening up good tribute ground. The tribute pitches in back of the 20 are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, Dec. 31: The lode in the 61 west is improving in character, and producing some good stones of ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 31: Setting Report: The 120 west, to six men, at 11l. per fm.; lode 20 in. wide, and yielding a little tin. The 110 east, to four men, at 10l. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing tinny work. The 110 west, to four men, at 5l. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. Two stopes above this level, to four men in each, at 3l. per fm.; lode worth 12l. and 18l. per fm. The 100 east, to four men, at 12l. per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. A stope above this level, to four men, at 2l. 7s. 6d. per fm., and worth from 8l. to 10l. per fathom. The 100 west, to two men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; lode small, but improving. Two stopes above this level, to six men, at 3l. 5s. per fm. and 2l. 5s.; lode worth 15l. and 6l. per fm. The winze to sink below the 90 east, by four men, at 7l.; lode large, and worth 10l. per fm. Two stopes above this level, to eight men, at 4l. and 3l. per fm.; lode worth 12l. per fm. each. The 90 west, to four men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; lode 3 feet wide, and worth 9l. per fm. A stope above this level, to four men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. The rise above the 80 east, to four men, at 8l. per fathom; lode worth 12l. per fm. A stope above the 80 west, to four men, at 2l. 15s. per fathom; lode worth 15l. per fathom. A stope above the 80, west of rise, to four men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 8l. per fm. The 66 west, to four men, at 7l. 10s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. The rise against the new shaft, to six men, at 12l. per fm.; lode large, and yielding good tinny work; from the sound, we are expecting shortly to hole this with the shaft, which will greatly facilitate our future operations.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—Edward Rogers, James Pope, Jan. 5: In our different points of operation during the past week there is no alteration worthy of notice. Saturday being our survey-day, we will send you full particulars next week.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Dec. 31: There is nothing new to report in the 130 north cross-cut. The lode in the 130 east end is 1 ft. wide, worth for tin 6l. per fm. The lode in the 115 west end, from middle cross-cut, is divided into two parts, and at present not to value. The north lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is worth for copper ore 8l. per fm. The 115 east end, on the north lode, from western cross-cut, is producing stones of copper ore. The north cross-cut at the 115 is without change.

WHEAL HOPE.—D. Rees, Jan. 3: In the 85 east the lode is 2 feet wide, with good stones of lead. In the 65 west the lode is improving, worth 5l. per fathom. In the 48 east we still find the backs all worked away; the level is still full of stuff before us, and I cannot gain any information how far this end was extended by the former company. We have now nineteen pitches working. We have at present about 12 tons of ore dressed up; this is since Nov. 26: The weather has been very unfavourable lately for dressing operations, but I think in about four weeks we shall be able to get the 20 tons ready for market. I think it advisable to drive the 85 west. We have a pare of tributers working in the back of the 75, over this ground, and they have a good lode.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, Dec. 31: Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 7l. per fathom. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin 22l. per fm. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 8l per fm. In the 54, driving west of shaft, no lode has been taken down during the past week. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 12l. per fm. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 8l. per fm.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, Jan. 5: Wellesley's engine-shaft is 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 110; lode without material change. In the 70 west the lode is poor. The American shaft is 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 132; lode producing stones of copper ore. In the 132 west the lode is poor; No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 5l. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, 7l. per fm. In the 132 east the lode is worth 3l. per fm.; No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 12l. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, worth 10l. per fm.; No. 3 ditto, worth 8l. per fm. In the 122 west the lode is large, but not yielding sufficient ore to value; No. 1 stope, in the bottom, is worth 7l. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, worth 8l. per fm.; No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 5l. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, worth 6l. per fm.; No. 3 ditto, worth 6l. per fm. In the 122 east the lode is worth 3l. per fm.; No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 8l. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, worth 6l. per fm. In the 110 east the lode is poor; the stope in the back is worth 7l. per fm. The stope in back of the 110 west is also worth 7l. per fm. In the 100 west the lode is worth 3l. per fm.; No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 5l. per fm.; No. 2 ditto, worth 6l. per fm.; No. 3 ditto, worth 8l. per fm. No other change.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.—W. Edwards, Jan. 5: The ground in the adit cross-

cut going north has become more favourable; now driving at 8*l.* 10s. per fathom; last price 12*l.* per fathom. I expect we shall very soon reach the elvan course. The adit level going east, on the copper lode, is now cleared and secured 44 fathoms. The men are now engaged in fixing air-pipes, in consequence of its being foul in the end. We have been obliged to suspend clearing up No. 2 shaft, in consequence of the water. I hope, however, in a short time to haul through.

WHEAL METAL.—S. Harris, Jan. 5: I have carefully assayed your sample from Great Wheal Metal, and am glad to inform you that it produced 2 qrs. 16 lbs. of black tin—very good work at that depth, and would pay well at almost any depth that mines are worked to. I call it very much the same nature stuff as we had in the back of Metal lode, and I have no doubt but your lode will improve in depth. I never saw a more beautiful gossan in the back of any lode in my life.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, Dec. 31: We are making about the usual progress in sinking Carter's shaft. The lode in the 45 end east is 2 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The ground in the 45 cross-cut south is at present rather spare for driving; but judging from the ground in the cross-cut over I think it will shortly improve. From the new lode in the 35, driving east of cross-cut, no ore has been taken down for the week; in the same level, west of cross-cut, the ground is easier for progress, and the lode looking much the same as when last reported. No change in the 35 cross-cut north.

WHEAL PAR.—J. Beard, Jan. 4: At Rashleigh's 20 fm. level, driving east, on the central lode, the ground is very much improved within the last 2 or 3 feet; lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff. In the south cross-cut we have now driven 14 fms., with good ground in the end. In the 10, Carlyon's lode, driving east, is rather small, but still producing fair quality tinstuff. The stopes and other parts of the mine are looking as usual.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Dec. 31: The ground in the engine-shaft is just of the same character as described in my report last week—rather troublesome, in consequence of being hard one side of the shaft and soft the other. We are, however, making as much progress as we possibly can.

WHEAL PROSPER.—Samuel Mitchell, Jan. 4: The branch in the 40, towards Trewavas lode, is full 4 inches wide, good work for tin, and impregnated with copper ore. The lode at the new shaft is 18 inches wide, producing good work, and presenting a very promising appearance; it is such a lode as I think cannot fail in being very productive in depth.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—Wm. Edwards, Jan. 4: We are still driving south from the 60 end east, but have not yet intersected the lode. We have to-day cut a large stream of water, by which I anticipate we are getting very near the lode. In the 60 end west no lode has been taken down since last report. In the 46 east we are driving north on the cross-course, to intersect the eastern part of the lode, which I believe to be shifted several fathoms. Since communicating the rise in back of the 46 west we have commenced stoping the back, which is giving some good work for tin. No. 1 stope, in back of the 60, west of diagonal shaft, has improved of late. The other different stopes are yielding much the same as for some time past. Our dressing and stamping have been retarded for several days, on account of the frost, but are now in full operation.

WHEAL SPARNON.—E. Chegwin, Dec. 31: Sump: The sumpmen are engaged putting in bearers below the 20 to carry the lift. In the 20 west the men are shooting down part of the lode standing in the south side, producing good stones of copper ore. The 20 north cross-cut is rather spare for driving.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Jan. 4: The new engine-shaft is sunk 9 fathoms 3 feet under the 143; the lode and ground in bottom of said shaft are much the same in appearance as for some time past. In the 143 west the lode is 1 foot wide, with spots of copper ore and tin; in the same level east the lode is 18 in. wide, disordered, and mixed up with killas; and in the same level Allen's branch, although small, is yielding good stones of tin; the stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 3*l.* per fathom. In the 133 east the engine lode is yielding good stones of tin in places. In the 128 cross-cut, driving north in search of more branches, there is no change to notice; the stopes in bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 8*l.* per fathom. In the 118 east the engine lode is small and poor; the stopes in back and bottom of the same level east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 12*l.* per fathom. In the 103 cross-cut, towards the engine and Wallis's lode, there is no change to notice since last report; the stopes in back of the same level east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 13*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 4: The flat-rod shaft is 8 fms. below the 60, and in it the lode is 18 inches wide, with a good branch of black ore for 4 inches wide, which has set in from the eastern end of the shaft, and is lengthening as we sink; within a month we shall be driving the 70, east and west of this shaft, and we expect to lay open good tribute ground. In the 70, both east and west of the sump-winze, we are driving on a lode which is yielding good black ore, and laying open tribute ground. We shall resume sinking the sump-winze as soon as possible, for the great improvements met with in sinking the last 10 fathoms lead us to expect important discoveries as we go down. We have re-set the pitch in the bottom of the 60, at 7s. 6d. in 1*l.*, and have set another in the back of the 60, at 10s. 6d. in 1*l.* In the 40 we find a part of the lode gone off south of the level, on which we have commenced to open; it is 6 inches wide, yielding black ore, and in a good channel of ground for mineral. In the 40 cross-cut north we are now opening on the branches met with, and which are likely to unite going west, and are of a promising character. We think it likely that the old Unity lode is split up against the cross-course, but the parts are likely to make mineral when they get together, and form a regular lode.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Dec. 31: The engine-shaft is sunk 9¼ fms. below the 110; sinking by six men and three boys, at 35*l.* per fm. The 110 is driven east of engine-shaft 7 fms., and within 2 fms. of the winze sinking below the 100; the lode is worth 9*l.* per fm. for tin; driving by six men, at 15*l.* per fm. The 110 is driven west of incline shaft 5 fms.; the lode is worth 10*l.* per fathom; driving by six men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. We have set the incline shaft to sink below the 110, by six men, at 12*l.* per fm.; the lode in the shaft is worth 16*l.* per fm. for length of shaft, 9 ft. The winze sinking below the 100, east of engine-shaft, is sunk 2 fathoms; the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm.; sinking by four men, at 14*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 100, east of engine-shaft, is worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin; stoping by eight men, at 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80, east of Gooding's shaft, is worth 7*l.* per fathom; driving by four men, at 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Gooding's shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm.; driving by two men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.—Copper Lode: The cross-cut north of new engine-shaft is suspended, and have put the men to sink the shaft by four men, at 10*l.* per fm. The 68 is driving by four men, at 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 68 is of a promising character to improve. The No. 3 shaft is set to sink below the 80, by four men, at 7*l.* per fathom. The 80 is driving east by four men, at 5*l.* per fm.; the lode in the end is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and copper ore, but not to value.

LEAD MINING IN YORKSHIRE.

A property which has been very favourably reported upon by Mr. J. A. Phillips (of Phillips and Darlington) is about to be introduced to the public by the British and Foreign Mining Financial Association, under the title of the "South Swaledale Lead Mining Company," the object of which is to develope a mineral district about 7 miles in length, and 2½ miles in width, in Swaledale, near Richmond, throughout the whole extent of which rich and valuable lodes have been discovered. Samples from ten of the principal Swaledale veins have been analysed by Mr. Higgins, of Manchester, and found to yield an average of about 85 per cent. of metal. The ore can be won by adits, the necessity for expensive engines or machinery being thus removed. In addition to the ordinary veins, there are large horizontal "floats" of ore, from one of which 42,000*l.* worth of ore was extracted, and for the last forty years the eastern portion of the same district has produced 36,000*l.* worth of lead ore per annum. The value of the ground is so well known to the native miners that it appears they readily take ground on tribute on terms which Mr. Phillips considers does not much exceed 50 per cent. of the real value of the ore obtained. Even whilst the company is in course of formation, several parties of tributers are at work on the property.

It appears from the prospectus that the vendors do not simply make statements as to the value of the property with the view of securing the price which the mines are estimated to be worth; for no cash payment whatever is to be made to them; they take the purchase-money entirely in shares of the company, and, in addition to this, it is arranged that no promotion money is, under any circumstance, to be paid. Mr. Phillips estimates that a capital of 8000*l.* to 10,000*l.* will be sufficient for the purposes of the mine, so the company has been constituted with a capital of 18,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, of which it is stated that comparatively few remain to be subscribed for. The Swaledale district has long enjoyed celebrity for its productiveness of lead ore, so that if the veins can be worked on tribute, so as to leave 10s. in 1*l.* profit to the company, the result to the shareholders can be readily calculated. Elaborate reports are appended to the prospectus, which will be published *in extenso* in next week's *Mining Journal*. If only one-fourth of the anticipations of the mining engineers be realised, there will still be ample remuneration for the shareholders.

SLATE QUARRYING IN CARNARVONSHIRE.—The directors of the East and West Dolbebin Slate Quarry Company have decided upon a further issue of shares at par. The company has been constituted with limited liability, and a capital of 30,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*, upon which 1*l.* is payable on application and 1*l.* 10s. upon allotment, and further calls as the development of the property may require, at intervals of not less than three months. The company's offices are at 61, Princess-street, Manchester, and Mr. Henry Vaughan is the secretary. The property, which has been acquired for 8000*l.* (3750*l.* in cash, and the rest in shares), is held upon very favourable terms—at 1-12th of nett profit in lieu of royalty—three years' "tack," and 21 years' lease at expiration. The prospectus states that the enormous demand for roofing slates, and the absolute certainty of immediate sale for all that can be produced, takes the investment out of the region of mere speculation, and makes it a sound busines undrtaking. It is confidently expected that a fair dividend will be paid on the first year's operations.

SOUTH CORK MINING DISTRICT.—We hear, from good authority, that this district, respecting which so many and so decidedly favourable opinions have been from time to time published in the *Mining Journal*, is likely th have some of its more prominent points fairly tested—that is to say, the lodes will be sunk on to a depth of at least 60 or 80 fathoms, and from the results hitherto obtained where similar efforts have been carried out there can be no doubt but great profits will be realised. We are not yet in a position to say more than that a powerful company is in course of organisation for the purpose, and that as soon as the new year's days begin to permit operations will most probably be commenced. We trust our endeavours to direct attention to this important section of British mining industry will not have been fruitless, and still more so, that it may stir up the capitalists of Ireland to a knowledge that their own island contains within itself mineral resources, which if fairly wrought would be found equalled by but few, surpassed by still fewer.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JAN. 6, 1865

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected....p. ton	92	0	0-	95	0	0
Tough cake..... „	89	0	0-	90	0	0
Tile ..... „	89	0	0-	90	0	0
Burra Burra .... „	93	10	0-	96	0	0
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	0-	1	0	¼
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	1-	—		
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	98	0	0-	—		
Bottoms ..... „	104	0	0-	—		
Old (Exchange).... „	91	0	0-	—		

IRON.	Per Ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	12	6-	7	15	0
Ditto, to arrive	7	12	6-	—		
Nail rods	8	10	0-	—		
„ Stafford. in London	9	2	6-	10	5	0
Bars ditto	9	0	0-	11	0	0
Hoops ditto	9	17	6-	10	10	0
Sheets, single	10	12	6-	11	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0-	—		
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0-	5	0	6
Bars, common, ditto....	6	15	0-	7	0	0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7	15	0-	8	0	0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6	15	0-	7	0	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	11	10	0-	—		
To arrive	11	10	0-	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	10	0-	2	15	6
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6-	—		
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	8	6-	2	5	6
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0-	5	15	0
„ spikes.....	11	0	0-	12	0	0

LEAD.						
English Pig, ordny soft	20	10	0-	—		
Ditto (WB)	22	0	0-	—		
Ditto sheet	21	0	0-	21	5	0
Ditto red lead	22	0	0-	—		
Ditto white	26	0	0-	26	5	0
Ditto patent shot.....	23	0	0-	23	10	0
Spanish	19	10	0-	—		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

BRASS.	Per. lb.		
Sheets	9½d.-	—	
Wire	9d.-	—	
Tubes	9½d.-	—	

STEEL.	Per Ton.					
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0-	15	16	0
„ (hammered).	16	0	0-	18	0	0
Ditto in faggots.....	17	0	0-	18	0	0
English, Spring	19	0	0-	23	0	0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44	0	0-	—		
„ Spindle	30	0	0-	—		
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0	0	nom.		

SPELTER.	Per Ton.					
Foreign	18	15	0-	19	0	0
To arrive	18	15	0-	19	0	0

ZINC.						
In sheets	26	10	0-	—		

TIN.						
English, blocks	97	0	0-	—		
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	98	0	0-	—		
Ditto, Refined 100	0	0-	—			
Banca	93	0	0-	94	0	0
Straits	91	10	0-	—		

TIN-PLATES.*						
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	7	0-	1	10	0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	13	0-	1	16	0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	5	0-	1	7	0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	11	0-	1	13	0
IC Coke ..... „	1	1	9-	1	2	9
IX Ditto..... „	1	7	9-	1	8	9
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10	0-	—		

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	8d.-	8¼d.	
Sheets.....p. lb.	8d.-	8¼d.	
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7	0	0- 7 10 0

REMARKS.—Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the opening of the new year for any improvement to have taken place in the Metal Market; merchants are more intent at the present time in balancing their books than in giving out fresh orders, but in the course of a short time this very important operation will be performed, and we shall then see what are the chances of improvement in the metal trade. We may certainly look forward with hope that a return to activity and vigour is not far distant, and that commercial affairs will again assume that healthy tone which formerly characterised them. At the present time metals generally are dull, and, with one exception, prices remain nearly the same as at the close of last year, and some of them now stand at prices lower than have been seen for some time past, but as soon as a revival takes place in business (which we have no doubt will be the case ere long) prices will in all probability again recover themselves to a certain extent at least, though in the case of some metals it is not very likely that we shall see high prices ruling for some time.

COPPER.—The market for this metal is, if anything, rather firmer, although 10 tons of ingots (Vivian's make) have been sold at 87*l.* per ton. The demand is by no means active.

IRON.—In Staffordshire, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Ironmasters of South Staffordshire it was unanimously resolved to make no alteration in the scale of prices now ruling, and although there are not at present any great number of orders, yet it is anticipated that now the decision of the Ironmasters' Association is known a good many orders which have been kept back will be brought forward. The notices for the reduction of the wages of puddlers and millmen have been given, as announced, in all the iron districts, but it is not anticipated that any difficulty will arise with the men in consequence. In Welsh there has been but little doing during the week, and stock taking has been going on at several establishments, which makes it necessary to keep the works clear for a few days. Now that the Staffordshire makers have determined not to reduce the list prices of iron, it is expected that buyers will give out their orders more freely, and that a fair trade will be done during the coming months. As yet no general agreement has been come to as as to a reduction in wages, some of the ironmasters preferring to wait the issue of events in Staffordshire before taking active measures in the matter; there is, however, little doubt that a reduction will ultimately have to be resorted to. In Swedish iron no improvement has yet occurred, but prices remain still without alteration. In Scotch pig-iron during the former part of the week there has been no market, in consequence of holidays in Glasgow; since then, however, the market has been inactive, but steady, prices ranging from 49s. 8d. to 49s. 9d., cash in ten days. The last advices from Glasgow state the market to be a little firmer, warrants selling at 49s. 9d. to 49s. 10½d. cash, closing with buyers at the latter quotation, sellers asking 50s.

LEAD.—No material alteration has occurred during the week, the market remains inactive, and prices may be quoted the same as formally.

TIN.—Foreign has somewhat recovered from the former great depression, and the downward tendency of the market has been checked; business has been done in Straits at 90*l.*, 91*l.*, and 91*l.* 10s. cash, and 93*l.* 10s. three months; Banca at 93*l.* to 94*l.* cash, and there seems a prospect of even higher prices ruling. The stock of foreign in warehouse in London on Dec. 31 was 3650 tons, against 2612 tons same time the previous year. In Holland, the stock of Banca on Dec. 24 was 66,907 slabs, and the arrivals for the next sale of the Trading Company 79,404 slabs, against 52,966 slabs same time the previous year.

SPELTER.—The market for this metal has not improved during the week, sales continuing to be made at 18*l.* 15s. to 19*l.* per ton. The stock in the Port of London on Dec. 31 was 11,180 tons.

STEEL, still in a state of inactivity.

TIN-PLATES continue in very limited demand, and prices are somewhat lower QUICKSILVER without alteration.

GLASGOW, JAN. 5.—The market is quiet, but steady. Business done at 49s. 10½d. At the close there were sellers at that price; buyers at 49s. 9d. No. 1, g.m.b., 50s. 9d.; No. 3, 49s. 9d.

MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES, JAN. 5.—Our Pig-Iron Market remains steady at last week's prices, viz.—45s. 9d. cash warrants, sellers; No. 1, 48s. 9d.; No. 3, 45s. 9d.; No. 4, 44s. 9d. The trade for the past year has been very satisfactory, as the annexed statistics will show. With an increase in the make of 94,000 tons, the stock has only increased 39,500 tons. The warrant system, introduced last July into our market, had for the time a very beneficial effect; but the high price of money following immediately after caused the price to give way from 54s. to 47s., three months. With the number of furnaces building, many of which will be in operation this year, we cannot see any prospect of improvement in this district for some months to come, especially when the Scotch market is so depressed, and whilst the stocks of Scotch are so large, and production equal to the demand.

STATISTICS OF THE CLEVELAND, DURHAM, AMD NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICTS.

Gross number of furnaces	114	In blast	93
Building	33=147		
Furnaces in blast, December, 1863			83
Increase			10
Production of 1863 .....Tons			810,000
„ 1864			904,000
Increase			94,000
Stock in store .....Tons			38,500
„ makers' hands			24,000= 62,500
„ December, 1863			23,000
Increase			39,500

Messrs. M'Ewen, Bryson, and Co., of Glasgow, in their Annual Circular, say—"The great and rapidly increasing importance of the Yorkshire iron trade, and its influence on the price of Scotch pig-iron, have not yet been sufficiently appreciated; but a production of 900,000 tons per annum, with furnaces building which will bring up the make to a par with that of Scotland, must finally be recognised, and there can be no question now that to the competition of this district must be mainly attributed the failure of our recent hopes of a new period of high prices for Scotch pig-iron. It should, however, be mentioned that the competition of continental production was also considerably felt during the recent high prices, and that the extraordinary circumstances of sales of Belgian and French plates for delivery in England, and even shipments of Belgian pig-iron to Wales, were noticed during the year. Taking all circumstances into account, we cannot look very hopefully on the chance of a rise in price for some time to come, and, while admitting that 49s. 6d. for Scotch and 45s. 6d. for Middlesbro' warrants are low prices, we fear that, until some considerable inroads are made on the enormous stocks in store, a further moderate yielding in price is by no means improbable. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that these low prices tend to bring about a healthier condition of the trade, by checking production and improving our position for competition with other countries, so that should trade revive during the year, the desired reduction of stock may in time be brought about."

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—JAN. 5.

PIG-IRON.—In better demand; prices have improved 6d. to 1s. per ton since our last; close to-day at 51s. nett, No. 1 Scotch.

ROLLED IRON.—Market flat; buyers still holding over till quarter-day. No great confidence is placed in the decision of the preliminary meeting of ironmasters, and no orders will be given out till towards the middle of the present month, when we may look for a better state of trade in all metals. (See list of exports subjoined.)

TIN-PLATES are in still less demand than last week; a few small lots of coke have been sold at 21s., but we think a good parcel could be easily bought at 19s. to 19s. 6d. on quay at Liverpool. Charcoals: good brands are freely offered at 25s. 6d. f.o.b., for good specifications.

LEAD is in slightly improved demand, at 20*l.* 5s. for pigs.

COPPER.—Market very quiet.

SPELTER can be readily bought for 18*l.* 15s., but is in no demand—no speculative feeling manifested, as lower prices are confidently looked for. The present stock in this country is enormous (12,000 tons), by far the heaviest we have had for some years past.

TIN can be easily bought at 2s. to 3s. below present list price.

We have seldom had so flat a market or so dispiriting a time in the metal trade as we have had during the last three months. We are of opinion, however, that, with the exception of spelter and tin, we have seen the worst, and that the beginning of next month will bring with it better times. As regards finished iron, the makers have taken a wise step in agreeing not to reduce prices this quarter, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that, as individuals, they will strictly carry out the resolution they have come to as a body. That makers are short of orders there can be no doubt; but let them only keep firm to their resolution, and specifications must come in freely. We know of many large buyers on the Liverpool Exchange who are holding off large specifications until they see definitely the course taken by the makers at quarter-day.

EXPORTS OF IRON FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 31:—

Bars .....Tons	546	Plates .....Tons	32
Rods	88	Angle	25
Hoops	112	Pigs	100
Sheets	169	Rails	31

EXPORTS OF TIN-PLATES—1988 boxes.

IMPORTS OF ORES AND METALS.—4340 bars of iron, at St. John's; 5079 bars, 42,179 ingots of copper, 363 tons of sulphur ore; 5499 bags of cobalt ore, 2032 bags of copper ore and regulus, 158 bags of silver ore.

THE TIN TRADE.—The consumption of tin, English and Foreign, averages (judging from the experience of the past seven years) 17,000 tons per annum, of which about 10,000 tons are produced by British mines. At present the trade is somewhat depressed, but there is every reason to anticipate that the depression is but temporary, and that the current year will be a prosperous one for tin mines. About 4000 tons are annually sold from the Banca mines.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports—There is no alteration to notice in the market, transactions being curtailed by the firmness of holders. Transactions in the fortnight have been:—

Dec. 19.—	50 tons refined ingots, to arrive, per "Glamorgan"....	£90	10	0 per ton.
„ 19.—	73 tons Barilla, to arrive, per "Tamaya"	0	18	3 per unit.
„ 20.—	35 tons refined ingots, to arrive, per "Glamorgan"....	90	10	0 per ton.
„ 24.—	55 tons „ „ „	90	10	0 „
„ 29.—	437 tons Canadian ore, by tender	0	17	3 per unit.
„ 29.—	136 tons Knockmahon ore, by tender	0	17	9 „

Quotations are—17s. 3d. for ore and regulus, 83*l.* for Chili bars, and 18s. 3d. for Barilla. There have been no arrivals from the West Coast during the fortnight. Stocks of Chili copper, &c., in first and second hands likely to be available, as near as they can be estimated, are—

	Ore.	Regulus.	Bars.
Liverpool	1068	535	2706
Swansea	3310	550	852

Rather more activity has prevailed in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last; one or two mines have advanced in price, and a fair business transacted in East Grenville, East Carn Brea, Hingston Down, West Caradon, Marke Valley, Frank Mills, Wheal Crebor, East Russell, Clifford Amalgamated, Carn Camborne, Prosper United, Wheal Unity, Bottle Hill, and a few others. East Grenville shares have again been in good demand, and advanced to 5¼, leaving off 4¾ to 5; the ore is coming in rich in the 75 fathom level west, just as it did in the 65; it is already worth, the agent reports, 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; increasing in size and improving; the 55 west is worth 15*l.* per fm.; the winze below the 65, 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fm. East Caradon shares are still flat, at 14½ to 15½; no more lode has yet been found in the 80 cross-cut. East Russell shares have fluctuated every day, and leave off 5½ to 5¾; on Tuesday the report stated the lode in the 130 was worth 30*l.* per fm.; on Wednesday morning, when fully taken down, a telegram was received that it was worth only 18*l.* per fathom—a discrepancy which has given rise to much comment on the market, and may, probably, hasten those changes in the management that seem required to prevent some of the "foreknowledge" and jobbing that takes place. Clifford Amalgamated, 32; Carn Camborne, 24s. to 25s.; East Carn Brea shares enquired for, at 6¼ to 6¾; Frank Mills, 6¼ to 6½; Camborne Vean, 2 to 2½; Devon Great Consols, 585 to 595; East Lovell, 12½ to 13; East Vor, 1¾ to 2; Great South Tolgus, 3¼ to 3½; Hallenbeagle, 3¼ to 3½; Hingston Down, 3⅜ to 3¾. Great Wheal Vor, 32 to 32½; in our remarks of December 24, upon the late meeting of this company, we stated that the dividend declared was 738*l.* 10s. more than the profit made, and more, also, than the balance in hand, "*according to the audited accounts.*" This, we are informed, is considered by the management an "unfair" statement, inasmuch as the writer, it is said, "no doubt knew" that the usual practice of the company was to declare dividends from accounts *made up to the day of the meeting*—that is, two months later than the audited accounts. These latter, however, were printed and circulated among the shareholders simultaneously with the notice convening the meeting; and were supposed to be, by the shareholders, as they were by us (and we declare our complete ignorance at the time of the "usual practice" of not adhering to them), the accounts to be submitted and passed at that meeting; if they were not to be so, the printing and circulating them, as most banks and joint-stock companies do, among their proprietary, on the eve of the meeting, was calculated to mislead. It is also said, by the management, our remarks might lead the public to "conclude that the company had declared a dividend beyond their balance in hand." It will be seen, however, that we distinctly said "beyond the balance in hand, according to the *audited accounts*," and this cannot be disputed, any more than the other simple fact that the dividend was beyond the profit made by 738*l.* 10s. This extra dividend, however, we are told was given "in consideration of the favourable position and prospects of the mine, and taking into the account the large accumulation of reserves." Not having been at the meeting, however, and not having seen the reporter's notes when we wrote our article, we were not in possession of this style of reasoning; and even had we been so, we might have doubted, as a great many persons have doubted, the prudence of *anticipating* profits in the present state of the market for tin. Of the audited accounts we spoke in the highest terms, and held them up as a pattern for other mines; and, in commenting upon them *after* the meeting, we had no intention or wish to "depress the shares" of the company, any more than those who thought it expedient to depart from the audited accounts, and give a larger dividend, may have looked for a *rise* in shares as the natural consequence of *their* act. Lady Bertha, ¾ to ⅞. Marke Valley shares have advanced to 5¾, 6¼; Nangiles, 19 to 21; North Basset, 1½ to 1¾. South Frances, 20 to 30, nominal; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on two months of 26*l.* 17s. 1d., and a balance in hand of 1405*l.* 13s. 2d.; very little change has taken place in the mine. North Chiverton, 2¼ to 2⅜; North Downs, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; North Roskear, 16 to 17; North Treskerby, 2¾ to 3; Prosper United, 3 to 3¼; Providence Mines, 32; South Crofty, 13 to 15. Wheal Buller, 8 to 10; at a meeting, to be held on Jan. 17, a proposition for winding-up the company will be considered, as the mine, it is said, cannot be carried on except at a loss of near 500*l.* per month. Tincroft, 15 to 16; West Caradon, 8¾ to 9; West Seton, 205 to 210; West Tolgus, 63 to 65; Wheal Basset, 97½ to 102½; Wheal Chiverton, 5¾ to 6½; Wheal Crebor, 38s. to 40s.; Wheal Grenville, 3¼ to 3⅜; Wheal Seton, 200 to 205; Wheal Trelawny, 16½ to 17½. West Chiverton, 57½ to 62½; the ore sold on Wednesday, 70 tons at 20*l.* 15s. per ton, and 60 tons at 10*l.* 0s. 6d. The agent reports the 70, west of Burges's, worth 40*l.* per fm.; the 70 east, 40*l.*; the 80 west, on Valpy's, 60*l.*; the 80 east, 30*l.*; the winze under the 80, on William's No. 1, 100*l.*; No. 2, 120*l.*; No. 3, now driven nearly 4 fms. on

Elizabeth's lode, 40*l.* per fm. Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½. Foreign tin has advanced 3*l.* per ton.

On the Stock Exchange a very limited amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shars during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares during the week:—East Caradon, 15½; Tincroft, 15½; Great Wheal Vor, 32½, 32¾, 32½, 31½; Wheal Seton, 202½; Great South Tolgus, 3; Wheal Trelawny, 17½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 11½, 11½, 11½; Yudanamutana, 1½, 2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre, 28; Montes Aureos, ¾, ¾, ¾, 1, ¼; Alamillos, 1½, 1½; Fortuna, 3; Linares, 5; St. John del Rey, 35, 34; Panulcillo, 4½; Santa Barbara, ½; United Mexican, 5.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1864; and also as compared with the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1863; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 30.

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Coals and culm	£1,456,312	£3,829,084	£372,772
Hardwares and cutlery:—			
Surgical instruments	£282,583	£366,536	
Agricultural implements	432,434	476,487	
Other sorts	2,728,074=3,443,091	2,976,181=3,819,204	376,113
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines	1,462,658	1,435,073	
Other sorts	2,519,403=3,982,061	2,936,250=4,371,323	389,262
Total	£10,881,464	£12,019,611	£1,138,147
Metals:—Iron—Pig	£1,233,217	£1,332,451	
Bar	2,316,076	2,414,372	
Railroad	3,073,025	3,050,978	
Wire	362,454	364,603	
Ditto telegraphic	275,561	210,215	
Castings	667,145	612,475	
Hoops	1,509,144	1,452,262	
Wrought	1,966,517	2,068,007	
Old	50,729=11,453,868	30,729=11,736,092	282,224
Steel	851,182	824,910	
Copper—Unwrought	1,132,542	535,963	
Wrought	2,394,591	2,617,030	
Other sorts	60,365= 3,587,498	142,032=3,295,025	
Brass	214,353	209,663	
Lead—Pig	720,323	712,084	
Ore	144,888= 865,211	156,906= 868,990	3,779
Tin—Unwrought	452,804	450,114	
Tin-Plates	1,200,126	1,188,119	
Zinc	93,710	108,051	14,341
Grand total	£29,600,216	£30,700,575	£1,438,491
Less decrease—Steel, 26,272*l.*; copper, 292,473*l.*; brass, 4690*l.*; tin, unwrought, 2690*l.*; tin-plates, 12,067*l.*			338,132
Total			£1,100,359

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3140 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,840*l.* 18*s.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 124*l.* 6*s.*; average produce, 6¾; average price per ton, 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 213 tons. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Dec. 1	3033	£123 17 0	6¼	£5 7 6	16s. 2d.	£81 18 6
„ 8	2144	122 16 0	7	5 16 0	16 8	80 6 0
„ 22	4650	130 8 0	5¾	4 14 6	16 4	81 14 0
„ 29	3826	125 13 0	6¼	5 2 0	16 4	81 14 0
Jan. 5	3140	124 6 0	6¾	5 13 0	16 9	83 15 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1*l.* 10*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 2*s.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2*l.* 5*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 2*s.* 9*d.*

At the Foxdale (Isle of Man) Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the directors declared a dividend of 2800*l.* (12. per share).

At the East Jane Mine adjourned meeting, on Dec. 24, on the recommendation of the committee of management, Mr. William Ward, of Broad-street-buildings, was unanimously elected secretary and purser, and the books and papers were handed over to him accordingly. The agent's report was considered very encouraging as to the future progress of the mine.

At Fursdon Mining Company meeting, on Dec. 31 (Mr. L. H. Fitz-Gerald in the chair), the accounts to July 31 last showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 501*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The excess of expenditure over receipts from ore since the opening of the mine was 5500*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The directors' report stated that the terms offered by Messrs. Taylor were considered inadequate, and the directors have, therefore, preferred to rely upon the present company for increased means to push on the works, and so retain for itself all the advantages of the adventure. Messrs. Fitz-Gerald, Rogers, Hoare, and Fursdon were elected directors for the ensuing year, and Mr. Jehu Hitchins, of St. Michael's House, Cornhill, was appointed secretary. The lodes in the mine are described as most promising, with large outcropping gossans, and variously intersected by cross-courses, at the junctions of which rich deposits of ore have been found and worked upon, from which regular returns have been and are now being raised and sold, latterly sufficient to meet the costs.

At East Downs Mine meeting, on Dec. 29, the accounts showed a debit balance of 520*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* A call of 20*s.* per share was made. The next sampling will be about 30 tons of copper ore.

At Carnyorth Mine meeting, on Dec. 23, the accounts for the quarter ending September showed a debit balance of 1735*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The loss upon the three months' working was 471*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made. Captain John Wallis reports that they have a good prospect at the engine-shaft.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Oct. and Nov. showed a credit balance of 1405*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The profit on the two months' working was 26*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Captains Pascoe, Frisk, and Pope reported that in the tribute department they see no change in the pitches worth notice during the last two months. The reduction in the standard of tin during the two months has made a difference of 45*l.* on the sale of tin.

At the Great Wheal Busy meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pinner in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2700*l.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made. Details will appear in next week's Journal.

At the Boscawen Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pinner in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1900*l.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made. The details will appear in next week's Journal.

At the El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company (first general) meeting, on Dec. 31 (Mr. Hesketh in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. The Mexican mail brought most satisfactory advices, together with the title deeds of the mine of San Juan de Rayas. Details in another column.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, a very large fleet arrived (359 ships), affording an abundant supply of all descriptions of coal. For household sorts a reduction of from 6d. to 1s. per ton was submitted to, and a large business was transacted. Hartley's and manufacturers' fell to quite the same extent. Best house coal, 22s. 3d. to 23s.; seconds, 20s. to 21s. 6d.; Hartley's, 17s. to 18s. per ton; manufacturers', 15s. 6d. to 18s.—On Wednesday only 21 fresh arrivals. The weather having turned mild, but little business was done, and prices quote nominally as on Monday.—On Friday there were 14 arrivals. The tone of the market was very dull, and prices of all descriptions are 6d. per ton lower than on Monday. Braddyll's Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 21s.; Hartley's, 17s. 3d.: 45 cargoes unsold; 65 ships at sea.

BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—During the month of December 1465 tons of coal were exported over sea from Bristol, as against 356 tons in November. The shipments were made as follows:—St. Michael's, 265 tons; St. John's (Newfoundland), 380 tons; Jamaica, 3 tons; Demerara, 270 tons; Barbadoes, 200 tons; Fayal, 127 tons; Oporto, 220 tons: total, 1465 tons. In December, 1863, only 687 tons of coal were exported from Bristol.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The West Indian mail packet, which arrived on Dec. 31, brought the first remittance of gold from the Frontino Mine, amounting to 83 ozs., the result of three weeks' working, with only 12 heads of stamps. There being at this mine 48 heads, there can he no doubt that Capt. Goyen's statement will be fully realised, that when the full number is at work the produce of gold "will be considerably increased." As regards Bolivia, it may be mentioned that a powerful steam-stamps, capable of driving at least 60 heads, is now being erected at this mine, where there is an unlimited supply of quartz, rich in gold, so that the returns from this establishment will necessarily be very large. Some idea may be formed as to the character of the ore in the Bolivia Mine, from the fact that one Englishman and ten natives during a period of five weeks (in April and May last), with a small water stamps of three heads, obtained 11 lbs. of fine gold. A remittance of gold having been received so soon after the commencement of operations, and the advices being of such an unusually satisfactory character, it is but reasonable to expect that the advices received by each successive mail will be of increasing importance and interest.

ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Our readers will notice in our advertising columns that this company has a few vacancies for miners and enginemen at their mines in Cuba. It appears by the latest accounts from the island that the district of Cobre continues very healthy, and as the wages paid by the company are much higher than those usual in Cornwall, there is no doubt that they will soon obtain as many men as they require. An extract from a letter of the agent, dated Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 27, states—"The health of our people at the mines continues excellent; for I cannot say how long I have not seen a single Englishman named in the daily hospital reports. Cobre quite healthy—weather as it should be." The development of the mines progresses satisfactorily.

TURKEY.—An old silver mine has been examined on the road from Aziezih to Shala Nova, within a few miles of the Ottoman (Smyrna and Aidin) Railway, confirming the prospects of the mineral resources of the mountain range through which the works pass.

THE PORT AUGUSTA AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Limited) have received a telegram, *via* Suez, from Adelaide, dated Nov. 26, of which the following is a transcript:—"Railway bill passed. It gives four square miles of land for every mile of rail constructed."

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dec. 14	West Chiverton	140	£15 5 3	—
Dec. 31	Isle of Man Mining Co.	100	—	—
Jan. 2	East Loggias	82	26 1 6	Treffry's Trustees.
	—Glogfach	49½	13 5 6	Panther.
	— ditto	49½	16 11 6	A. Eyton.
	—Cwmystwith	49½	16 11 6	Mining Co. of Ireland
Jan. 3	—Maesysafn	100	13 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co
	— ditto	70	13 15 0	Panther Co.
Jan. 4	—Minera Union	70	13 15 0	ditto
	—West Chiverton	30	13 8 0	ditto
	— ditto	70	20 15 0	Michell & Son.
	— ditto	60	10 0 6	Williams.

Bronfloyd sold during the year 325 tons, for 4854*l.* 8*s.*

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sept. 29	Leeds & St. Aubyn	3	18	1	27	£61 12 6	£ 241 17 0	Chyandour.
Oct. 29	ditto	3	18	0	24	60 7 6	236 2 0	ditto
Nov. 29	ditto	3	3	3	14	60 7 6	192 16 6	ditto
	ditto	0	4	3	10	50 7 6	12 3 6	ditto
Dec. 29	Phœnix	9	14	1	5	54 0 0	524 11 11	Truro Co.
	ditto	1	3	3	5	38 0 0	45 4 2	Calenick.
	ditto	1	2	1	24	38 0 0	42 13 7	Trethellan.
Dec. 31	Leeds & St. Aubyn	4	0	3	10	57 0 0	230 7 6	Chyandour.
	North Jane	3	8	2	2	—	183 5 8	—
Jan. 3	Drake Walls	17	0	0	0	—	1010 0 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Sold at Redruth Ticketing, Dec. 29, corrected amounts after weighing off.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Amount.
Hallenbeagle	357 7 2 0	£2215 4 8
Great North Downs	202 20 2 0	946 11 3
Great Wheal Busy	279 4 0 0	630 11 11
Boscawen	87 15 0 0	351 10 5
Great Brigan	67 13 2 0	422 15 3

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Dec. 21, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Jan. 5.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated	96	£7 10 6
ditto	87	4 6 6
ditto	83	2 12 6
ditto	80	9 9 0
ditto	70	4 12 0
ditto	68	3 9 6
ditto	61	2 12 6
ditto	60	10 2 6
ditto	57	9 15 6
ditto	41	4 15 6
ditto	39	2 4 6
Consols	58	11 9 0
West Seton	69	2 16 0
ditto	68	5 12 0
ditto	67	6 17 6
ditto	61	6 13 6
ditto	60	9 13 6
ditto	59	5 18 6
ditto	54	2 17 0
ditto	49	5 9 6
Wheal Seton	46	5 18 6
Pendarves	87	6 3 0
ditto	82	5 17 0
ditto	61	4 2 6
ditto	53	5 17 0
ditto	52	7 3 6
ditto	51	1 6 6
ditto	17	1 9 6
ditto	4	2 5 6
South Tolgus	67	4 4 6
ditto	60	4 12 0
South Tolgus	54	£3 6 6
ditto	53	4 9 0
North Roskear	88	6 10 0
ditto	74	10 5 6
ditto	30	3 1 0
Wheal Basset	76	4 15 0
ditto	62	7 2 6
ditto	37	15 17 0
South Frances	44	4 12 6
ditto	41	4 10 6
ditto	29	6 9 6
East Pool	64	3 15 6
ditto	23	4 10 0
ditto	22	4 5 0
Tolcarne	68	3 18 6
ditto	39	4 4 0
Nanjiles	46	7 2 6
ditto	31	7 5 6
ditto	25	3 15 0
North Crofty	58	9 9 0
ditto	30	6 9 0
South Crofty	70	3 1 0
ditto	14	12 2 6
Carn Camborne	40	1 7 0
ditto	21	7 0 6
ditto	19	5 10 6
East Basset	65	6 12 6
West Stray Park	27	6 11 0
South Condurrow	16	9 15 6
Wheal Harriett	7	6 0 0
West Condurrow	3	13 6 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Clifford Amalgam...	800	£4902	6	0	Nangiles	102	£ 647	0	6
West Seton	487	2794	1	0	North Crofty	85	399	15	0
Wheal Seton	453	2326	17	6	South Crofty	84	385	0	0
South Tolgus	234	974	9	6	Carn Camborne	80	306	10	0
North Roskear	192	1423	17	0	East Basset	65	430	12	6
Wheal Basset	175	1389	4	0	West Stray Park	27	176	17	0
South Frances	114	576	16	0	South Condurrow	16	156	8	0
East Pool	109	438	12	0	Wheal Harriett	7	42	0	0
Tolcarne	107	430	14	0	West Condurrow	3	39	18	0
Average Standard		£124	6	0	Average Produce				

Average Price per ton 6¾
Quantity of Ore £5 13 6
Amount of Money ..... 3140 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 213 tons 0 cwts.
LAST SALE.—Average Standard £17,840 18 0
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £123 17 0.—Average Produce 6¼
Produce, 6.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	463	£3060 9 3
Freeman and Co.	221½	1359 16 9
Grenfell and Sons	378½	2585 9 10
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	310½	1997 0 10
Williams, Foster, and Co.	599¾	3443 17 9
Mason and Elkington	315½	1890 4 0
Bankart and Sons	129	596 17 0
Copper Miners' Company	169¼	726 1 4
Charles Lambert	128	372 15 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	87	535 1 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	175¾	430 4 10
Pencalwedd Copper Co.	167¾	1143 0 5
Total	3140	£17,840 18 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—East Carn Brea 455—Prosper United 366—Wheal Margery 356—West Basset 323—Treloweth 172—East Rosewarne 149—Wheal Buller 85—Copper Hill 86—Pendeen Consols 75—Par Consols 74—Tolvadden 58—New Rosewarne 46—North Basset 32—Treffry's Ore 21—East Caddra 9.—Total, 2308 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2057—New Wh. Martha 534—Hingston Down 480—Marke Valley 445—East Caradon 420—Bedford United 193—Wheal Emma 177—East Wheal Russell 149—Wheal Friendship 130—Wheal Arthur 91—Wheal Creiake 90—Lady Bertha 41—Collacombe 35—Fursdon 34.—Total, 4576 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

WHEAL UNITY.—A good branch of black ore has set in from the east end of flat-rod shaft, which is lengthening in depth. The 70 end is still opening tribute ground. The 60 end is close to the cross-course, and the ground much better for mineral than in the 40. As the mine is now getting to the depth that Rosewarne Consols became so productive, Unity is likely to do at last, if the shareholders would but pay up their calls.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1864, BEING THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REVIEW.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.

The following list, as far as complete, shows the dividends paid by British Mines in 1864. The dividends of the previous year are also given, to show the increase or decrease in each mine:—

BRITISH MINES.

Name of Mine.	Amount paid.	Dividend per share.	Total in 1864.	Dividends in 1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.
Bedford United.	£2¾	£ 0 9 6	£ 1900	£ 500	£1400	—
Boscaswell	6¾	0 5 0	936	936	—	—
Botallack	91	0 8 0	1600	2800	—	1200
Carn Brea		2 0 0	2000	nil.	2000	—
Cargoll	15½	3 5 0	2977	4580	—	1603
Clifford	50	3 2 6	9062½	6162	2936½	—
Devon Gt. Cons.	1	62 0 0	63488	56320	7168	—
Dolcoath	128	41 0 0	14678			—
East Basset	29½	11 0 0	5632	5120	512	—
East Caradon.	2l. 14s. 6d.	3 18 6	24115¾	19555	4560	—
East Pool	5	19 0 0	2432	3200	—	768
East Lovell	2l. 18s. 6.	0 17 6	1667¾	714¾	953	—
East Rosewarne		0 2 6	625	nil.	625	—
Frank Mills	3l.18s.	0 17 0	4250	375	3875	—
Great Vor	40	2 9 6	14722¼	4431	10291¼	—
Great Laxey	4	1 11 0	19375	—	19375	—
Gt. Work Cons.		15 0 0	1785			
Herodsfoot	8¼	1 15 0	5376	5376	—	—
Marke Valley	4¼	0 5 0	2250	2925	—	675
New Birch Tor and Vitifer	1l.6s.6d.	0 5 6	1650	600	950	—
Nth. Treskerby.	1l. 6s.	0 5 0	1484	2226	—	742
Providence	10l. 6s. 7d.	4 5 0	4760	5320	—	560
South Caradon	1¼	39 0 0	19968	15104	4846	—
St. Ives Consols.	30	0 10 0	470	2350	—	1880
St. Day United.		0 5 0	1000	nil.	1000	—
Tincroft	9	2 2 6	12750	13500	—	750
West Basset	1½	1 5 0	7500	8100	—	600
West Chiverton	10	3 0 0	9000	2250	6750	—
West Seton	47	24 0 0	9600	11600	—	2000
West Damsel	38½	7 10 0	1920			
Wheal Basset	5½	9 0 0	4608	2048	2800	—
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	5l. 4s. 6d.	1 0 0	4295	1250	3045	—
Wheal Kitty (Lelant)	2l. 0s. 6d.	0 15 0	768	1024	—	256
Wh. Mary Ann.	8	2 0 0	2048	512	1536	—
Wheal Owles	70	10 0 0	1000	1800	—	800
Wheal Jane						
Wheal Seton	107	24 0 0	9504	7128	2376	—
WhealTrelawny	5¼	2 12 6	2730	1600	1130	—
Total			£373,926¼			

For the sake of comparison, I give, as usual, the dividends from profits paid on British Mines since 1845:—

Year ending	1845, on 18 mines		£215,450	0	0
,,	1846, on 28	,,	158,838	0	0
,,	1847, on 30	,,	155,381	0	0
,,	1848, on 22	,,	129,024	0	0
,,	1849, on 38	,,	185,741	0	0
,,	1850, on 42	,,	213,570	0	0
,,	1851, on 45	,,	216,486	0	0
,,	1852, on 50	,,	261,267	0	0
,,	1853, on 60	,,	330,755	0	0
,,	1854, on 52	,,	317,976	0	0
,,	1855, on 54	,,	340,714	3	4
,,	1856, on 55	,,	383,418	8	8
,,	1857, on 60	,,	386,043	10	0
,,	1858, on 45	,,	249,682	15	0
,,	1859, on 57	,,	368,363	10	0
,,	1860, on 57	,,	342,462	5	0
,,	1861, on 45	,,	253,488	0	0
,,	1862, on 49	,,	232,259	0	0
,,	1863, on 42	,,	229,531	4	0
,,	1864, on 38	,,	273,926	15	0

This year 38 mines have paid 273,926*l.* 15s. showing an increase of 44,395*l.* 11s., compared with 1863.

TIN is at a very bad price for the miner, and the worst, in all probability, is not yet seen. The *Mining Journal* for many months past has admitted into its columns the opinions of many who have thought they could see the remedy for the evil, but the majority have kept silence on the one great fact that the production of the world just now is far in excess of its requirements. Doubtless the war in America has, to a great extent, reduced consumption, but were peace to reign to-morrow there would still be too much tin. Admitting, then, this position of a great excess of tin, what is the cure? either a larger consumption or a lessened production, or both. The former must be a work of time; the latter may be at once commenced by stopping all the unprofitable tin mines, and by not embarking in any new ones. The greater part of the existing tin mines, though returning in the aggregate a large quantity of tin, are yet losing considerably, and if continued will lose more heavily than at present; whilst their produce of tin is reducing the value of really profitable mines until their profit is seriously affected. A Cornish paper contained a suggestion last week that the "mines should stock their tin:" this would most assuredly make matters worse. The ceasing to return tin for a time might have a beneficial effect, but what mine can afford to do this? The ticketing system might also mend matters for both miner and smelter, as it would, probably, extinguish the underselling propensities so much talked of.

COPPER.—At the end of 1863 a scarcity of copper was all the cry, and that all believed it is but too clear, when it is remembered that the smelters made advance upon advance to check the demand, and meet the advanced prices required by the importers for the raw material. Still speculators rushed in, till, in the middle of February, the price of cake copper had reached 113*l.*; a speculative price as it proved, for from that time the market has had only a downward course, until at times sales have been made at from 5*l.* to 10*l.* below the nominal trade rates, and this arising not only from there having been no scarcity, but in part from the failures of various parties who had embarked in copper speculations. The time of foretold scarcity having passed, and the advices from South America indicating regular supplies of furnace material again, there is some ground to hope for a steady trade under the command of the smelters, since the speculators have had, in all probability, a sickener, and it is much to be desired that the coming year may be exempt from the fearful fluctuations of the one just closed, for the miners can work more satisfactorily under a steady than a fluctuating range of prices.

LEAD.—Through the year now closed lead has gone its usual jog-trot—up a few shillings, down a few shillings—still it has afforded the miners a good price for their produce, and considerable profits have been made. There is no feature of moment to notice at present: the probability is that steady prices will rule, for the production, unlike that of tin, does not seem to increase, and good mines may expect to make good profits.

MINES.

WHEAL GRENVILLE has been a great disappointment this year, and to no one more than to the present writer. In April last the mine was inspected by Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, and in the *Mining Journal* of April 16 there appeared an official letter from the secretary of the company in reference to that agent's report, which I shall now quote, as showing the state of the mine at that time, according to "official" documents. The letter states—"The report is of a most favourable character, Messrs. Charles Thomas and Son value the different points of operation upon the tin lode at 200*l.* per fathom in the aggregate, *the reserves of tin ground laid open above the* 100 *they estimate at* 17,000*l.* (the ground in the 100 cannot, of course, be valued until the 110 is driven under it), and they state that as soon as 32 heads of stamps are at work, 20 tons of tin per month can be fairly returned, at a profit 500*l.* or 600*l.* per month, and should the lode be found productive in the 110 and 120 the profits *will be greater.*" This was the report from the first practical authorities, and officially made public in April of the past year. The agent of the mine valued the reserves at nearer 20,000*l.*, and as a winze commenced below the 100 was worth 50*l.* per fathom, and continued to the 110 of that value, and the 110 itself was reported soon after worth 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom, some letters appeared in the Journal after this, showing (from statistical data furnished by the resident agent at the mine) that the profits of the mine ought to be nearer 1000*l.* per month. (It will be observed, Captain Charles Thomas's estimate was 500*l.* to 600*l.* a month, only taking in the 100, and *greater profits* if the 110 and 120 proved productive.) The results have proved very different to all this, and the most strange thing is, that with 32 heads of stamps the returns have been less than they were with 16; and let me endeavour to enquire how this is, and also what in reality is the present state and prospects of the mine. In April, the reserves of tin *above the* 100 were worth at the lowest estimate 17,000*l.*, with tin at 66*l.* per ton—say 250 tons—of which about 90 tons have since been sold, leaving 160 tons still in reserve above the 100 A winze, however, was sunk from the 100 to the 110, worth on an average 50*l.* per fathom; the lode was cut rich in the 110, and has been driven upon 18 fms., worth on an average 10*l.* per fathom; the reserves, therefore, ought *now* to be nearly as great as when valued above the 100 in April. A new shaft had to be sunk in the midst of this tin ground which was discovered 80 fms. away from the copper workings about the engine-shaft. This new shaft was commenced in April, has cost the company 115*l.*, and is *now nearly complete* to the 66; so that in a very short time the tin ground will be available for more easy and expeditious working; and its non-completion, coupled with the fall of 14*l.* per ton in tin, may account, in a great measure, for the disappointment so far in reference to the sales of ore. The 120, however, cutting poor was the greatest disappointment; and, although there has always been tin in this level, it has not been enough to value; but there is no telling how soon it may become valuable, and a course of ore here would double the present price of the shares, which have fallen lately more than cent. per cent. This being the real condition of the mine in regard to tin—good reserves, which will soon become available, and the hope of an improvement in the 120—it is also very important to remark that the 65, in East Grenville, in the rich copper discovery, is within a few fathoms of the boundary of Grenville, and that a shaft (now down 47 fms.) can be sunk by means of flat-rods to work this portion of the mine. Wheal Grenville has sold, in 1864, 119 tons of tin, for 7561*l.* 9s. 4d., and 259 tons of copper, for 1988*l.* 13s.; total returns, 9550*l.* 2s. 4d. The first sale of tin, in January, realised 73*l.* 5s. per ton; the last, in December, 59*l.* 5s., showing a fall of 14*l.* per ton in the year. The new shaft will be holed and complete to the 66 in a few days, when two or three more levels will be driven in productive ground; the 66 will also be driven east, in a lode 3 feet wide—good work for tin. Up to this time, also, the agent informs me in a communication received since my general remarks were written, for want of this new shaft he has been unable to get out sufficient stuff to keep the stamps working as fast as they will when the shaft is holed and skip-road in; and there will then, also, be a saving of 40*l.* or 50*l.* per month in extra work.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE has been one of the most fluctuating and jobbing mines of the year. It has been no unusual thing for 500 or 600 shares to be purchased for speculation for a fortnightly account, and on settling day—as those not "carried over" had to be forced on the market for sale—the public have often been surprised at a fall of 1*l.* or more per share, when the prospects of the mine would rather have justified a rise; and this is one of the greatest evils of the "bulling" and "bearing" system. Soon after the discovery of the rich course of ore in the 65 west—it being on the same lode which was so rich in West Basset and South Frances—shares rose to 8*l.* each, and those who had purchased largely for a rise maintained that the ore dipped east, so that the ore would be met with sooner in the 75. Our own opinion was from the first that it dipped west, and, therefore, would take longer to reach in the 75; and, as this proved correct, the delay in getting a rich lode in this level, added to the circumstances named above, was the cause of the heavy fall in shares. The mine has sold this year 36 tons of tin, for 2268*l.* 12s. 5d., and 378 tons of copper for 1398*l.*: total returns, 3666*l.* 12s. 5d. The first sale of tin, in January, realised 73*l.* 5s. per ton; the last sale, in December, 58*l.* per ton, showing a drop of 15*l.* 5s. per ton. The 65 fm. level west was driven through a course or ore 22 fms. long, worth on an average from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm., fetching 5*l.* 9s. per ton, besides good work for tin—the level was then driven 11 fms. further, on a lode worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper, is now of about the same value, and ground easy for taking away. A little further west there is a junction of two branches, and consequently an improvement is looked for. A winze sinking below this level is worth 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The 75 fm. level is now coming in precisely as the 65 did, now worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm., and improving every foot driven. This at present is the grand point of the mine. The 55 west, also, is now worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm., and will open out good paying ground between that level and the 65 fathom level.

WHEAL CREBOR is one of the most promising progressive mines we have. It is situate adjoining the Great Devon Consols, and at a former working yielded 150,000*l.* of copper ore from the lode now being worked by the present company in whole ground. The mine is nearly paying its way, and when the shaft is down to another level, in about a month, ought to make good profits.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE, after yielding 2000*l.* worth of tin above the adit, was purchased in one lot, during the early part of the year; and a capital of 4000*l.* in addition, raised to erect machinery and work the mine at deeper levels. The rich lodes, Georgia, &c., of Wheal Grylls, form a junction in Grylls Florence; and the Grylls Company worked them into the Florence sett, and took away 300*l.* worth of tin, which they had to return. Looking at these things, therefore, Grylls Wheal Florence has been considered beyond a mere speculation; and the present company have erected all the necessary machinery, have sunk the shaft down 12 fms. below adit, on a lode worth 30*l.* per fm., and will shortly commence driving levels, and making good returns. The shares were originally issued at 3*l.* each, and can now be had for much less; while the prospects, with the one exception of the price of tin, are in no way worse—on the contrary, rather improved.

NORTH SHEPHERDS is a first-class speculation, in few hands; it adjoins the Old Shepherds, once the richest lead mine in Cornwall, and which made all its ore shallow. North Shepherds is now down below the 20, the shaft sinking on the course of a most promising lode. The 20 west is producing saving work for lead, with every indication, the agent says, of a rich lode not far ahead. He adds, "We shall shortly see North Shepherds a rich lead mine." A short time since shares were 6*l.*, and now little more than half, owing to the pressure of the "times." A call of 1*l.* per share will shortly be required. Between this mine and North Chiverton is Wheal Albert. [*To be continued in next week's Journal.*]

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MINING IN IRELAND—SCHULL BAY MINING COMPANY.—Since I last asked for information through the Journal as to the doings of this company I have ascertained, from an indisputable source of information in town, and also from the mine, that nothing has been done in the mine since Nov., 1863; that it was agreed at a meeting held in March, 1863, to wind-up the company voluntarily, when a liquidator was appointed, and also a caretaker from London, at a salary, whereas either of the local shareholders would have performed this duty for nothing; and that an engineman was kept under pay till about the end of last year, and the engine idle. It will, therefore, be surprising, while money is allowed to be expended in such a quiet and comfortable manner, if the liquidator or others concerned are in a hurry to wind-up voluntarily; but if neither the directors nor liquidators put an end to this limited liability company immediately, I shall try what virtue there is in a compulsory winding-up in the Court of Chancery. —A SHAREHOLDER.

CURING SMOKEY CHIMNEYS.—In the Notices to Correspondents in last week's Journal you enquire for the address of Mr. C. Butler-Clough, the inventor of a cure. As there may be delay in the notice meeting attention, I beg to refer your correspondents to Messrs. Falin, Gaman, and Co., Bell Mount Tileworks, Buckley, near Mold, who are the manufacturers of Mr. Clough's chimney-top.—J. G.

COPPER HILL.—We are not often favoured with reports of this mine now. In March, 1863, the lode in the 70 fm. level was worth upwards of 70*l.* per fathom, and was considered of such importance that *official* information was given to us of the great prospects of this mine, and inserted in the City Article. East Basset shares rose from 70*l.* to 250*l.* on the discovery of their rich course of ore, and as this had been worked up to the *boundary of Copper Hill*, worth 70*l.* per fathom, and the lode had been also gone over at a shallow depth in Copper Hill of a most promising character for 50 fathoms in length, the improvement in the lode near the winze, and within 2 fathoms of the depth in East Basset, was considered of the greatest importance by all connected with the mine; nor did there at the time appear to be such a certain prospect of a great rise in value in any other mine in Cornwall. Had the winzes sunk to prove the lode in depth been as rich as there was then every reason to expect, shares probably would have trebled in value, but it appears, although the lode has since that time yielded several thousand pounds worth of ore, it has never been of that rich character that the agents fairly calculated upon. We should be glad to have, for the information of correspondents, a regular report of the mine.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—In reply to the remarks of "A Shareholder," in last week's Journal, the committee beg to state that they have still on the mine unsold a 65-in. pumping-engine and a 25-in. drawing-engine. The committee have been unceasing in their endeavours to sell these engines, and they will feel much obliged to "A Shareholder" if he will assist them in obtaining a purchaser for them. They will then be in a position to wind-up the affairs of the company, and make a final distribution of the assets. The accounts for the remainder of the materials sold at public auction, in August last, are now due, and in course of collection. Any shareholder will obtain full particulars of the present state of accounts by calling at the office of the company, 35, Throgmorton-street.—D. COHEN, secretary.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD—"D. A." (Newcastle).—The best idea of the North Staffordshire Coal Field could, we should think, be obtained from the "General Section of the Mineral Strata, showing the various workable seams or beds of Coal and Ironstone found on the North Staffordshire Coal Field," published some five years ago by Mr. C. J. H. Homer, the mining engineer of Hanley. A copy can be forwarded from our office on receipt of a Post-office order for 25s.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 7, 1865.

The Board of Trade has issued the usual statistical returns, for the month, and the eleven months, ending Nov. 30, respecting the exports of articles the produce and manufacture of this country. The aggregate declared value of the shipments during the longer period of this year is 148,340,865*l.* against 132,135,368*l.* in 1863, or an increase of 16,205,497*l.*; while, as compared with 1862, when the total was 113,280,779*l.*, the excess is 35,060,086*l.* For the month of Nov. the total was 12,065,213*l.*, which is a decrease of 693,110*l.*, in comparison with Nov., 1863, when the declared value was set down at 12,758,323*l.* This depression arose, no doubt, from the check which was given to every description of enterprise by the numerous and heavy commercial failures which occurred during the last quarter of the past year.

In mining industrial materials there is an increase of 1,100,359*l.* in the eleven months, after allowing for a total decrease in some articles of 338,132*l.* The value is given as 30,700,575*l.* as against 29,600,216*l.* in 1863. The falling off was in copper, to the extent of 292,473*l.*; in steel, 26,272*l.*; in tin-plates, 12,007*l.*; in brass, 4690*l.*; and in tin, unwrought, 2690*l.* The increase, on the other hand, was 389,262*l.* in machinery; 376,113*l.* in hardwares and cutlery; 372,772*l.* in coals and culm; 282,224*l.* in iron; 14,341*l.* in zinc; and 3779*l.* in lead.

The transactions in the precious metals for the eleven months were in favour of this country, the imports during this period being 25,279,600*l.*; while the exports were 20,706,913*l.*, or 4,572,687*l.* less than our receipts. The imports consisted of 15,395,153*l.* in gold, and 9,884,447*l.* in silver; and the exports were 11,605,724*l.* in gold, and 9,101,189*l.* in silver. The interchanges were as follows:—To France we sent 8,464,415*l.*, and received 1,516,555*l.*; to Egypt 7,452,252*l.*, against 66,464*l.*; to Spain 1,412,724*l.*, against 17,053*l.*; to Brazil 1,050,280*l.*, against 153,356*l.*; to Holland 450,718*l.*, against 439,997*l.*; to Portugal 201,910*l.*, against 143,956*l.*; to Malta 110,482*l.*, against 12,712*l.*; to British South Africa 135,417*l.*, against 6465*l.*, and to British North America 198,616*l.*, against 115,627*l.* On the other hand, we have received from Mexico no less than 11,418,048*l.*, and sent only 229,677*l.*; from the United States 6,530,574*l.*, against 188,505*l.*; from Australia 2,629,928*l.*, against 8385*l.*; from Belgium 1,129,750*l.*, against 271,775*l.*; from the Hanse Towns 738,723*l.*, against 256,927*l.*; from Gibraltar 45,054*l.*, against 4594*l.*; from West Coast of Africa 110,322*l.*, against 52,302*l.*; from Russia 53,860*l.*, against 289*l.*; from Turkey 2129*l.*, against 144*l.*; and from "other countries" 136,974*l.*, against 127,501*l.* From British Colombia we imported 12,053*l.*, without any return in specie.

If our readers will refer to the MINING JOURNAL of May 21, 1859, they will find a leading article bearing as its heading "WHY MUST THE MINER PERISH IN HIS PRIME?" We then "particularise under a few general heads the circumstances which may be supposed to act prejudicially to the health of the subterranean labourer." Under the several heads of *climbing, ventilation, blasting, and boring*, we have intimated those evils which are confirmed by the evidence of the miners themselves in the "Minutes of Evidence" which accompanies the Commissioners' report. We have said that the Commissioners have entirely overlooked one very important element in considering the health of our metal miners—that is, their hereditary disposition to diseases of the respiratory organs. It must not be forgotten that imperfect as our mining appliances may be at the present time they are infinitely superior to those of even a century since. Reference to PRYCE, who published his "Mineralogia Cornubiensis" in 1778, will prove how imperfectly our mines were ventilated in his time. In speaking of the "damps," he says—"They kill and subdue the vivifying spirit of the air, so that for want of a fresh supply the miners cannot continue long underground." Then, again, as to the means employed—"Besides the sinking of shafts, and putting down air-pipes, or the like, there are some other things which help to set the bad air in motion, and so serve to dispel the gross, unwholesome vapours; thus, the drawing water out of a shaft, and the motion of the tackle, or the water that runs in an adit, will help to dissipate the bad air; also if faggots on fire, or any burning fuel, be thrown into a suffocating shaft, it will rarify the bad air for awhile, and by the admission of fresh air the men may work a little longer, till the damp condenses and gets to a head again." The *Fodinæ Regales* of Sir JOHN PETTUS was published in 1670, and in the brief account given by him of the methods adopted for working the lead mines of Cardiganshire he shows that the appliances were equally imperfect at that time. AGRICOLA wrote his *De Re Metallica* in 1556, and, although he describes several forms of ventilating machines which are still in use, he clearly shows that the laws of the movements of air were ill understood, and that miners suffered severely from bad air. The further back we go the more we must be assured that our mining forefathers worked under much greater disadvantages than we do. Consequently, the same causes being at work, similar evils must have arisen. The miners must have suffered and died as they now suffer and die, and they must have given to their children that lower condition of vitality which would render them sensitive to influences which would not affect other men. It must be remembered that a mining population is rather remarkable for the relationship existing between its members. They constantly intermarry, and here is another cause of vital de-

of the most unfavourable Celtic habits—pig-sties and cesspools surround the dwellings. In many of the best situated positions in the land, where the winds blow from every quarter of the heavens, and where all should be redolent of health, pale fever holds an almost undisputed sway. PRYCE even speaks of this—"In 1752, nervous and malignant fevers were reckoned mortal in this parish (Redruth), and particularly in families where a similarity of constitution equally favoured the production of one disorder." "Some part of our mining district is ever molested by such violent fevers; one or other of the parishes of St. Agnes, Kenwyn, Kea, Redruth, Gwennap, Stithyans, Wendron, Sithney, Breage, Crowan, Gwinear, Camborne, and Illogan, have epidemic fevers always among them." There has been some improvement since the time of PRYCE, but not such improvements as are to be desired, as the Registrar-General's returns will prove. The miners' homes must, therefore, be carefully looked after before we can hope to improve the miners' health. It will be said that the children are healthy. No children can *appear* more blooming than many of those whom we see playing in the sunshine around the miner's cottage door; they are often very beautiful, and *seem* full of life and health. Experience, however, shows that they are very liable to glandular diseases, that they are soon prostrated by low fever, that their bloom is often the hectic flush of slowly advancing disease, and that they die in numbers, above the average of the deaths of children.

The child-miner inherits the diseases of his race; he is rarely allowed to gain that mature strength which is desirable ere he is sent to labour at "bal." His food is of an inferior description; of meat he has but very little, and his potatoe pasty in the West, and his bread and cheese in the North, form but very imperfect agents for the development of muscular power. Consequently the man-miner is not prepared to resist influences which surround him, and which are constantly, though slowly, eating into his system.

Dr. ANGUS SMITH, in his, in many respects, excellent report, though we are disposed to cavil at many of his conclusions, says, on the most unmistakable evidence—"*The conclusion is, that in the early stages of want of ventilation the organic exhalations are the most injurious.*" It is not only in the mines that organic exhalations do their work of evil, it is rather in his home, that they are found sowing their putrefactive seeds in the living man and child. A stink is a most happy provision of Nature; it informs us of the presence of things which are inimical to healthful existence; it is always a warning, and should never be disregarded, yet to an evil odour we may allow ourselves to become habituated, and dream that it does us no harm. Every organic substance when it is undergoing the chemical changes which are active in the process of decay, stinks; whenever any mass of matter is in this condition it should be removed far from man's dwellings, or so treated that the smell is absorbed. There is no such absorbent as the earth of our fields, therefore, to bury the dead is the true law of existence. All decaying vegetable or animal matter covered with but a few inches of soil is rendered inert; the organic matters which give the odours are absorbed. Surely it is easy in every situation to obey a law which was insisted on by the Great Lawgiver of the Jews, and to bury all organic matters, having, as they all have, a tendency to putrefactive changes.

Our mining villages in all situations might by a little labour be made healthy, and by so doing we might do much to enable the industrious miner to resist the evils which surround his occupation.

Our space compels us to postpone to another week our remarks on that part of the Report of the Commissioners which deals with VENTILATION.

The present state of our Tin Trade is so peculiar, that to smelters, miners, and merchants the question is alike important—What are the causes which have brought it about? To many men the answer is sufficient—that the supply exceeds the demand, and so the market value of the article is reduced. Undoubtedly, in the main, such a reply would be correct, but its conciseness is most unsatisfactory to the practical producer; first, because he wants to know the sources whence the surplus stock comes; secondly, the probability of such an excessive supply being a lasting one; and, thirdly, some idea of the chances of its being met by an increasing demand; for with such data alone can he satisfactorily determine how he can best meet the exigencies of the case.

Now, it is well known that it is far easier to inculcate an idea in a mass of people than to eradicate an error when it is once firmly grasped and thoroughly imbibed. It is this difficulty that meets us at the outset of our subject of the tin trade, for there is, unfortunately, prevalent in Cornwall an impression that the English tin smelters have it in their power to raise the price of tin ore. The notion has been fostered and petted by men who must have known better, and been used in certain circles to strengthen the argument that all the tin produced in Cornwall should be sold at public ticketings. Whether such an alteration as would be by the introduction of such a system involved is desirable or not we cannot now discuss, and merely mention the existence of the impression to prove its fallacy, and to show the miners that the price of English tin must be regulated by that of foreign. Straits tin has been selling in London, at the end of the year, at 87*l.* per ton, a fact which shows that the price is not regulated by the English smelters, but by the amount of foreign tin in the market. Well, this price rules just three months before the next half-yearly sale of Straits tin in Holland, and when we might reasonably expect some of the stocks might have been worked off, and the price higher than at the time of the last Dutch sale. The reverse, however, has been the case, and we have seen that a great quantity of foreign tin has been held by speculators, who, during the late pressure in monetary circles, have been compelled to realise their stocks, and so overburdened the market with tin. We all know that speculation is the soul and life of trade, but there are times, and especially those when money is dear, when the result of speculation with small capital is certain to involve the speculators in difficulties, and also to ruin the market of the article in which they speculate. The tin market is a true example of this, and we may infer from it speculation in this article has been overdone. Now, the Dutch sale is fast approaching, and, if reports be true, the amount then to be offered will be peculiarly large, and we must not be surprised if the price is correspondingly low. The Dutch derive their tin from those islands surrounding the Island of Banca, which, if not of solid tin ore, are not much other. As may be supposed, then, the mines are easy to work, and we may add the ore, from its purity, is easy to smelt, and the price at which the Dutch can place it in their markets very low. Fairly, then, we ought not to expect the Dutch to withhold their tin until the price is much lower than at present, for we are assured that they can place it in their market with profit for a lower figure than that now ruling.

The fluctuations in the price of tin during the last 20 years are interesting to look back on, and serve to show that it is an article likely to be at all times attractive to the speculator. On referring to the old price currents, we find that in December, 1844, the price of block tin was 72*l.* per ton; in December, 1849, it was 80*l.* per ton; in December, 1854, it was 117*l.* per ton; in December, 1859, 129*l.* per ton; and in December, 1864, it has been selling at 92*l.* per ton. Now, on comparing these prices with those of foreign during the same time, we shall find that on no occasion has the difference been so great between the price of foreign and English block as in December, 1864, when, for a short time, it was as much as from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per ton. Such a difference is quite out of proportion to the real money value between the two articles, and yet we find the English smelters keeping up the price until they are compelled, by exclusion from the market, to lower their prices, a fact which shows that they are incapable of contending with the real selling price of tin, and how they must at all times be governed by the price of foreign. Many will remember the time when the whole of the tin sold at the Dutch sales was bought up by the English smelters, but in the days when that was done the quantity offered was much smaller than now, and such a proceeding would, at the present moment, be almost impracticable, since such large quantities are held by speculators. It is, however, by such a course alone that it is possible, as far as we can judge, for the smelters to regulate the price of tin.

Granting, then, that the English smelters are incapable of altering to any extent the price of tin, the miner naturally asks,—What prospect is there for the future? The question is a most puzzling one, but one of the deepest importance to Cornwall. First, we must admit the following—that the supply from foreign sources is increasing, and capable of further increase; secondly, that the present price is such as to admit of the Dutch selling with profit even at a lower figure than that now ruling, simply because their stores of ore are virtually on the surface. Our prospect, then, of an improved price for tin in 1865 is confined to our finding some new markets to sell it in, or to our applying it to some of the purposes of life to which its use has not yet been extended. As to the first of these, the prospect of a new market, such cannot spring up in a day; of the second—that of finding some new appliance for tin—we cannot express an opinion; but anyone who can originate such an outlet for our supplies would confer a great generation. The home of the miner is very rarely what could be desired; and a mining village is at the present day a very sad example of the continuance benefit on the English tin miner. To these latter it remains only to say that, above *all* things, it is desirable to contract, if possible, the working cost of the mines, and to take advantage of every mechanical discovery which tends to that end.

PORT AUGUSTA AND NORTHERN RAILWAY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

An important telegraphic despatch has been received, *via* Suez, from South Australia by the Port Augusta and Northern Railway Company. Under date of Adelaide, Nov. 26, it is stated, "Railway bill passed. It gives four square miles of land for every mile of railway constructed."

It will be remembered that this railway project was introduced during the summer of last year, under the sanction of a legislative enactment of South Australia, guaranteeing two square miles of freehold land for very mile of railway, which of itself was a most valuable provision; but the friends of progress in the colony have since desired to give further stimulus to railway extension, and have now obtained the passing of the measure which just doubles all the advantages previously bestowed. It is altogether a most remarkable step on the part of the Legislature, while it is one of untold benefit to all interested in the company. The land in the immediate vicinity of Port Augusta is already of considerable value for town purposes, and when it is put in direct intercourse with the interior, by railway construction, it must inevitably become a port of the greatest importance, and the property acquired by the company under this Act must necessarily increase in value. Who, therefore, can compute what may be the result of possessing 400 square miles of land for the 100 miles of railway in such a country as South Australia, especially as it will embrace much of the mineral districts, which are as yet only in infancy as respects exploration, and, where opened, have given such proofs of riches when properly worked and developed? The acreage will be 256,000, which, taken at only 20s. per acre, would give a capital of 256,000*l.*; and surely this is a low estimate indeed, when it is remembered that so much of the property will approximate the port and coast, while a great extent will be in the richest mining localities of the colony. A bright future is clearly in store for all the shareholders in the railway, while their investments are at once amply secured by the possession of land which will be apportioned to each proprietor according to his holding in the capital stock of the enterprise. The railway itself will, moreover, be a source of good profit, an opinion in which all the local authorities concur; and on this point Mr. George Hamilton, of Adelalde, an engineer of experience and position in the colony, gives it as his opinion that, apart from the mines, "a railway through the district in question embraces another very important consideration. It would be used," he says, "more or less by the northern settlers, occupying an area of not less certainly than 10,000 square miles, for the carriage of stores, wool, and other produce; also for the passage to and fro of the migratory labouring population (a tolerably numerous class now)." "I have reasonable grounds for believing," he continues, "that from this source, independent of the mines, might be soon expected to accrue an income of 15,000*l.* per annum; and this is not the result of mere guess, but of sober, and not over-estimated, joint calculations." With reference to the question of income thus alluded to, Mr. J. B. Austin, who published a work in Adelaide on the mines of South Australia, says:—

"I consider this a fair and moderate estimate, and would add that a great deal more country has been taken up since then, that the squatters are sending more sheep up in place of cattle, and that some really valuable mineral discoveries have been made in the North since 1860. The Yudanamutana Company alone could better afford to pay 30,000*l.* a-year cartage to the railway (for 10,000 tons of ore at 3*l.* per ton) than they can now afford to pay for drays for 3000 tons at an average of 7*l.* per ton; and their mines must be very inferior to what I believe them to be if they cannot from all raise 10,000 tons of ore per annum. If this be the case, the railway could, without doubt, as Mr. Hamilton believes, pay the promoters 6 per cent. on the outlay, and I believe they would have at least 3 or 4 per cent. for a reserve or sinking fund."

These calculations do not in any way embrace the value of the land accorded to the company, and which, indeed, was not contemplated when the foregoing remarks were made.

The capital of the company is nominally 300,000*l.*, but we believe it is not intended to call up more than a portion of the capital, as the sale of a portion of the land will, it is considered, soon realise enough for completing the works, and so leave the shareholders with great results from a mere trifling outlay per share. We never before heard of a railway launched under such favourable circumstances, and with such almost certain prospects of highly remunerative returns. It is a matter likewise of vital consequence to all the mining interests in the north of the colony, and the ramification of the benefit to be derived by various sections of the northern colonists, and those in any way identified with that portion of the colony, can scarcely be calculated.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a committee in the colony, which of itself is good evidence of the estimation in which the railway is held by the local men of influence, viz.—Messrs. John Beck (Messrs. F. J. Beck and Co.); Charles Bonney, late Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. S. Davenport, M.L.C.; Hon. Abraham Scott, M.L.C.; Philip Levi (Messrs. Philip Levi and Co.).

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JAN. 5.—The Coal Trade at the beginning of another year is good, the demand for all kinds of coal and coke being most healthy. Prices also are much improved since the commencement of last year, so that the prospect for the coal trade of the North is, on the whole, excellent. A new shaft is shortly to be sunk near Wallsend by the Tyne Collieries Drainage Company, for the purpose of facilitating their operations. The shaft is intended to be sunk on a barrier of coal, so that the pumps will be fixed at the bottom of the shaft, and the water admitted by means of bore-holes as required. It is intended to be of large size, and the most improved pumps of the day are to be fixed in the shaft. The very important operations of this company are expected to be commenced immediately.

A question of the greatest importance to the Coal Trade of the North has lately turned up—that is, the existence or non-existence of workable seams of coal below the Low Main seams on the Tyne. It is well known that several good seams exist, and are worked profitably below this seam in the western portion of the county of Durham. The main seam, we believe, worked there below the Hutton or Low Main seam (for these two names are applied to the same seam) is the Brockwell, or Low Low Main on some sections. The Beaumont Seam is a good seam, but only over a very limited area. This seam occurs immediately below the Low Main, the Brockwell being the next. Now, this lower seam is over a very considerable area on the west and south of Durham—a most excellent workable seam; and the question we have hinted at, therefore, arises whether this or lower seams exist in a workable state over the eastern portion of Durham and the south-eastern and central portion of Northumberland? In order to settle this very important question, which bears not only on the duration of the northern coal field, but has also a most important bearing on the value of the estates in this district, it is necessary that sinkings or borings should be made at certain points, and it is understood that this is shortly to be done by one of the most enterprising coalowners on the Tyne, it being proposed to sink to the depth of 100 fms. below the present working seam. The holidays have engrossed much attention during the past week, the most prominent feature in connection with them having been the dinner given to the workmen of Messrs. Stephenson, the extensive engine builders. About 1400 in all connected with this firm dined together in the Corn Market, in Newcastle, on Monday last. The feast partook much of the character of a Stephenson festival, as models, devices, &c., formed the decorations, illustrative of the genius and triumphs of the wonderful men whose names the works perpetuate.

The Iron Trade at the opening of another year is in a very different state—certainly not so satisfactory as the coal trade. The make of iron of all kinds continues to increase, but the demand is not very good, and prices are, consequently, drooping; still the stocks of iron on hand are not large, so that makers will continue to produce at the present rate, and it is quite possible that an improved demand may take place shortly. The stocks of iron at the commencement of 1864 in the Cleveland district were 20,000 tons, and at present about 60,000 tons; and the number of furnaces in blast at these two periods was 83 and 93. The make of iron in the district during the year is computed to be very nearly 1,000,000 tons; this quantity requiring nearly three million tons of iron and two million tons of coke and lime, so that the mineral wealth of the district is being consumed at a very great and increasing rate. The price of No. 1 pig-iron at the beginning of the year was 64s., that being the maximum price attained. Since that time prices have gradually drooped, and are now quoted at, No. 1, 50s. It is considered that the price of labour in proportion to the present price of iron is high, but the great demand for men accounts for this, and also points to the only safe and sure remedy—the use of steam-power as auxiliary to hand labour.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JAN. 5.—The week after the Preliminary Meeting is usually a quiet one, and is especially so this week, as the Quarterly Meetings, to be held next week, will be looked to as affording indications of the probable course of trade for the ensuing quarter. There is at present a great want of orders, but there is a very strong conviction that stocks are equally low, and that if merchants were to give out their ordinary orders a fair demand would be experienced promptly. The demand, and the course which will be pursued by the men now under notice for a reduction of wages, are both questions on which there is much speculation, but little certainty. The American orders keep very small; and, unless an improvement should take place in the demand for that market, a dulness in the iron trade is probable. With regard to the question of the reduction of wages, a letter signed "Ironworker," in the *Birmingham Daily Post*, advocates the formation of a co-operative ironworks, instead of a strike, contending that the money raised to resist the reduction in wages would be sufficient to establish such a works, and he advises that only shareholders should be employed. It is open to question whether so large a body of shareholders could agree as to the management and the scale of remuneration in the respective branches; but it is an experiment worth trying, and could be nowhere better tried than in South Staffordshire, where there are works to let, and where the manufacture of sheets of superior quality, the production of which requires careful attention, is, probably, the most remunerative branch of the trade. But any attempt at establishing a large concern in the first instance would, probably, fail.

The report of the Children's Employment Commission, recommending the application of the Factories Act in South Staffordshire and Birmingham, is exciting attention. Its adoption will, no doubt, involve many difficulties, from the extent to which men employ their own children to work for them. That some action is necessary to check the excessive employment of youths of both sexes in the branches carried on in small shops is evident, and the difficulty arises just where the evil is greatest. Mr. White, the Assistant Commissioner, who visited Birmingham and the district to the south-west, thus describes a procession at Hales Owen of nailers, who were promoting and trying to extend a strike which had lasted for eleven weeks:—"Among the many children in the crowd were two little boys, apparently six years old, or not much more, dragged along by the hand by a woman, probably their mother, footsore and lame from their march. To see such infants made to take part in a strike, and march miles to swell a meeting to spread it, was a sight which gave but a poor idea of the consideration they were likely to meet with in their work at home. . . . A nailer at Hales Owen said to me, 'The parents carry them on into the night as long as their strength lasts when the work is wanted quick; it's no use beyond, but, as far as they can, they are partly obligated to work. I should not like my little boy there, now five, to begin before nine, and he shan't, if I can help it; but if I am any ways obligated, he must. He is but a little mossel, and if I were to get that little creature to work I should have to get a scaffold for him to stand on to reach, and with that it would be like murder work, as you may say. It don't agree with children at first, the work being always hot. In summer the little ones, being afore the fire all the time, sweat so till it runs down their faces like anything. Then they fret more with the learning and sweat more—fret wonderfully the little ones do. I did so myself when a little one; and even when a big one (grown person) frets, he's bound to be warm and sweat. Then the young ones often burn themselves, perhaps a time or two in a week. Four years ago, my boy, then ten, got two pieces of the iron in at the top of his trousers, and before they could be got out they dropped and catched his leg, burning two wounds as big as a crown piece, and the scars are there now, and always will be. He played nine weeks for that, and cost me a sovereign for doctoring, besides losing his work. The young ones should not work so long as they do.'" It is impossible not to feel that this is a case for the protection of the Government.

A person named Bishop, district secretary of the Miners' Association, a prominent leader in the late strike, and, as it appears, a local preacher, has recently been found, on a Sunday morning, in bed in a brothel, though he has a wife and five children.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL AND IRONMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the North Staffordshire Coal and Ironmasters' Association was held at Stoke-upon-Trent, on Thursday. No alteration in the prices of finished iron was declared. The trade was reported to be quiet, and there was a general disposition shown to postpone transactions as much as possible until after the Birmingham quarterly meeting. All the makers of finished iron in the North Staffordshire district have given notice of a reduction in the wages of their forge and mill hands, in accordance with the resolution agreed to at Birmingham.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JAN. 5.—The Iron Trade has not as yet resumed its natural position after the quarterly meetings and the commencement of the new year. No doubt is entertained that a slight improvement, as regards demand, will shortly be experienced, as buyers must be convinced by this time that for the present quarter there will be no change in quotations. Employment continues pretty regular at nearly all the works, but, as is usually the case this time of the year, some branches are not in such active work as in the summer. There is nothing new to report as regards the Tin-plate Trade, several of the makers being still without orders. Details of the quarterly meeting, held at Cheltenham, on Wednesday, will be found in another part of my report. The Steam Coal Trade is in a fairly satisfactory state, and the merchants are moderately well off for orders. House qualities show no change, and coke commands an average enquiry.

The Rudry Iron, Coal, Coke, and Culm Company (Limited) have succeeded, after a considerable outlay, in striking the coal on their property. The company consists principally of London gentlemen.

Your well-known correspondent, Mr. George Shepherd, C.E., last week visited the Aberaman Ironworks, on behalf of the new company, and carefully examined the state of all the machinery, as also the underground workings in the colliery and iron mines. Mr. Shepherd's popular papers on the "Long Wall *v.* the Stall and Pillar System" are highly appreciated in South Wales, and no doubt many persons would now like to know his opinions on the colliery operations at Aberaman Colliery. From the manner Mr. Shepherd has advocated the cause of the ironmasters and workmen in the Journal, he is generally popular, and much respected in the Aberdare district. The general opinion appears to be that if the New Aberaman Company can secure the services of Mr. Shepherd the "right man will be in the right place."

The shareholders and promoters of the Minera Iron and Coal Mining Company have had several meetings of late of a rather stormy character. Some of the shareholders accuse the promoters of misrepresenting the value of the property, which it appears has not turned out the "gold mine" that it was expected to. At the last meeting the directors were authorised to raise 1000*l.* by way of loan, in order to pay off liabilities already incurred, and to make further trials on the property.

The Patent Nut and Bolt Company (Limited) have made arrangements for the purchase of Messrs. Weston and Grice's Works, at West Bromwich, near Birmingham, and Cwmbran, Monmouthshire, at a valuation. The sum given for goodwill is one year's profits taken in shares, upon which no dividend or interest is to be paid for four years, unless the whole body of proprietors receive a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, which is further guaranteed by the non-payment of dividend upon a large number of ordinary shares taken by Messrs. Weston and Grice, in addition to the goodwill shares.

Mr. G. G. Tyler has been admitted a partner in the Monmouth Old Bank, and the business is to be carried on in future under the title of "Bromage, Gosling, and Tyler."

The *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald* states that the first truck of coal from the new colliery at Aberdulais, the property of Messrs. Evans and Bevan, left for the port of shipment on Tuesday, amid general rejoicing. A good number of hands will shortly be employed at the colliery.

THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.—The quarterly meeting of the Association of Tin-plate Makers was held at Cheltenham, on Wednesday (Mr. Woodruffe, of the Machen Works, Monmouthshire, in the chair). The attendance was not so large as usual, which was partly attributable, perhaps, to the Christmas holidays being hardly over. The accounts given, from the makers present or represented, as to the state of the trade in the different districts of the kingdom was by no means flattering; and at some works it was stated that there were no orders in hand. Others were a little better off, but, upon the whole, the trade was reported to be in a depressed state. The demand from the United States has not improved, and, compared with several years before the commencement of the war, the shipments to that country are exceedingly small, and buyers have to be extremely cautious as regards the limited trade done, for it is evident that before long a commercial crisis will be witnessed in the States. It was stated that there was a moderate home enquiry. After the meeting the members dined together, as usual. It should be added that there was no change made in prices.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.—A month's notice has been given at all the ironworks of the district, and although the notices are in the usual formal way, yet it is understood that the masters contemplate a reduction of 10 per cent. This has not come upon the men by surprise, on the contrary, it was generally expected, especially after the course determined upon in Staffordshire. As it is evident that the price of iron compels the masters to take this step, it is believed that the men will accept the reduction without any opposition.

SWANSEA.—The science of nautical astronomy has just received an acceptable addition, in the shape of a set of tables for ascertaining longitude at sea by the meridian altitude, *without the aid of a chronometer*. Hitherto this has never before been accomplished, but the author of the system (Mr. W. Lecke, of Swansea) has placed

the matter in such a simple light, by means of plain figures, that a child, comparatively speaking, might go his way over the pathless waters without the aid of what has hitherto been considered the indispensable companion of the master mariner—a chronometer. The book will, no doubt, be much sought after, forming, as it does, another ray of light in the as yet comparatively dark science of navigation.

At Swansea the arrivals include—The Hercules, from Hondeklip, with 239 tons copper ore, 26 packages of coarse copper, 54 packages copper regulus, 1 case of natural curiosities, and 1 case of ostrich eggs, for Richardson and Co.; Cornwall, from Cuba, with 714 tons copper ore, for Cobre Mining Company; Mohican, from Jocopilla, with 320 tons copper ore, 180 tons copper regulus, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Archangel, from Genoa, with 286 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Louisea, from Almeira, with 150 tons zinc ore, to order; Maida, from Calders, with 608 tons of copper regulus, 73 tons copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Martha Jackson, from Pan de Azucar, with 740 tons copper ore, for Richardson and Co., and 30 tons nickel ore, for H. Bath and Sons; Petite Payanne, from Redan, with 157 tons iron ore, for R. Cowell; Polka, from Cherbourg, with 100 tons iron ore, for W. Crawshay.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JAN. 5.—It has been decided that the price of iron shall remain unaltered during the ensuing quarter, and that the reduction in puddlers' and millmens' wages shall be rigidly insisted upon. There has been no appearance at present of any organised resistance to the reduction in these counties. The price of iron was reduced last July, but no corresponding reduction was made in wages, and the price of the raw material remained the same. There is a paucity of orders now, but the stocks in the hands of merchants are reported to be generally low. The Steel Trade is remarkably quiet, owing to nearly all the houses being engaged in stock-taking. Continental orders are coming in slowly, but for railway-wheels, tyres, and other railway ironwork. The armour-plate works are exceedingly busy. We have heard on good authority that the Admiralty intend going more extensively into the coating of our vessels. The French Government, too, have ordered largely of plates, and in the new year this seems likely to prove a more extensive and more important branch of the iron trade than it has ever been. The Coal Trade is quite as active as ever, and it now appears to be a settled conclusion that we shall have a brisk trade throughout the spring. The rates are well maintained, and there is no scarcity of orders, or deliveries where railway transit can be made available. It is not a little satisfactory to learn that in all those undertakings which have been bought up by joint-stock companies there is a certain prospect of an unusually large dividend. We do not refer to those companies which have erected their own plant, and sunk their own pits, although these are making satisfactory progress. The firm of Parkgate Iron Company (Beale and Co.) has largely increased its trade since the company was incorporated. The Staveley Coal and Iron Company (Limited) have been eminently successful, and the next dividend is anticipated to exceed the last, which was 17½ per cent. They are now engaged in making tubes of the extraordinary size of 6 feet diameter for the pneumatic railway. The Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company have not yet declared a dividend, nor do they intend doing so before next June, when it is expected, according to present computations, to be at a rate highly remunerative to the shareholders of the company. The Chesterfield and Silkstone Colliery Company, which was one of the earliest of the joint-stock concerns, has had a tremendous quantity of water to contend with, but, by great pumping efforts, and an immense plant, they have succeeded in keeping it down, and now that they have got to the black shale coal, they have a brighter prospect before them. The Devonshire Silkstone Company, another limited concern, started mostly with Manchester capital, has been established to win the Dunstan bed of coal, situated in the same valley as the Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone. For some time the sinking of the drawing-shaft was unaccompanied by any water whatever,—indeed, they were enabled to get the top bed, or Potter's coal, without any water impediment, and there was a sanguine belief expressed that they would get down to the other coal without it. However, their hopes were blighted, for, after going below the top bed of coal, they found an abundance of water. They have good pumps, and a powerful engine, and with this aid the sinking is progressing rapidly. Another new company has been formed, called the Tupton Coal and Iron Company, for re-working the colliery which was originally started many years ago by the late George Stephenson. Another recently-formed joint-stock company has purchased the colliery which belonged to Messrs. Nicholls and Fletcher, at Brampton. They send the greater portion of their produce to London, for consumption by the Householders' and Coal Consumers' Association (limited).

The National Conference of Practical Miners closed on Thursday with an address by Mr. Roberts, the "miners' attorney-general." He remarked that he did not see a single comfort or refinement in life that the working man—any improving man—was not entitled to; he did not see why the working man should not have his easy chair as much as the lord whose coal he used, and he would never rest satisfied with his exertions until he had obtained what he could for them towards that. The great drawback was this—that all knew, who could think at all, that the reason why working men had not greater comforts must be attributed to working men themselves. When they went into a clergyman's house they frequently went into a man's house that was not so well paid as a collier, yet they would see all the luxuries, and the house in perfect order; and all done with less money than the working man obtained, which fact always struck people like him wherever we went. He advocated strikes (when conducted without parading clubs and sticks, but not otherwise) as the best and most reasonable mode of effecting "amicability" between the employer and the employed, and concluded by assuring the delegates that no effort should be spared on his part to increase the usefulness of the Miners' Association. Durham was decided upon as the place to hold the July Conference.

It must be very gratifying to those interested in lead mining in Yorkshire to learn that the first property to be introduced to the public by the "British and Foreign Mining Financial Association" is a large one, situated in Swaledale, near Richmond. The prospects of success are very great, and as the vendors and promoters depend entirely upon the results to be obtained—no money being payable by the company, except for the future working of the mines—there is abundant evidence that the undertaking is *bona fide*, and that the only possible cause of failure will be the non-realisation of the expectations of the mining engineers who have inspected it; and with regard to Swaledale, there is little probability of disappointment in this direction.

The local stock markets are dull, and there is little doing in any description of stock.

REVIEW OF THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL TRADE.

The year 1864 will long be remembered as the most eventful in the history of the South Yorkshire iron and coal trades, resulting in the greater development of those important branches of our staple industry. Not one of the least important matters in connection with the manufacture of iron was the opening out of the extensive ironstone field on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent, near to the Keadly station of the South Yorkshire Railway, and which some short time before was apparently a barren waste. It has now turned out to be a most valuable bed of ironstone, some thousands of acres in extent, almost lying on the surface. There are now several blast-furnaces at work on the ground, and several others are in contemplation. With regard to the extracting the iron near to where the ironstone is obtained, but distant nearly 50 miles from the coal field, there is some difference of opinion. Seeing that it will take 2 or 3 tons of coal to a ton of iron in smelting, it does certainly look feasible that, taking the ironstone to the coal, instead of the contrary way, would, to say the least, appear economical; but there may be advantages on the other side which those belonging to the furnaces only are aware of. In the early part of the year extensive works were contemplated near Dunford, for the manufactuse of iron, when the taking of the coal to the ironstone was not considered the cheapest mode, and the formation of the works has been for the present abandoned. At Worsbro-bridge, near Barnsley, the Messrs. Cooper, colliery proprietors, have erected a blast-furnace, in the place of an old one which has lain dormant nearly nine years, and sent off their first cargo of iron in the early part of the year. The furnace is situate in an extensive and excellent bed of ironstone, as yet but little worked, and in the midst of a number of collieries working the Barnsley bed of coal. In two instances have private concerns of considerable magnitude been taken to by companies formed under the Limited Liability Act, forming the exceptions in the Barnsley district. The first is the Parkgate Works, which has been taken by a company with a capital of 300,000*l.*; the other, the extensive steel-converting and manufacturing works at Penistone, commenced about two years ago by Messrs. Benson, Adamson, and Garnet, has been taken to by a company of which Mr. C. Cammell, of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, is the manager.

The position of the Coal Trade has been even more marked than that of the iron trade. The early part of the year saw the prosecution of the work for clearing the Edmund's Main Colliery of the vast quantity of water put into it for the purpose of extinguishing the fire raging within the workings. That operation brought to light a no small matter in connection with the clearing of pits after such explosions, and one tending to show that scientific men are not always the most successful when brought into competition with men of practical knowledge only—at least, in an economical point of view. Thus, whilst the Lund Hill explosion cost the proprietors upwards of 22,000*l.* in clearing, when aided by all the first colliery viewers in the country; yet at Edmund's Main, where the workings were at the very least four times as extensive, and with 14 acres of water to *lade* out, the expense was not more than one-fouth of that of the Lund Hill. Mr. Mitchell, the managing partner, himself undertook the work, and with the able assistance of his son, Mr. J. Mitchell, a practical engineer, executed the whole of the clearing, in a time and at an expense that caused no small surprise amongst the colliery owners of the district, most of whom are conversant with the expense attending such catastrophes. In Februry, we had the strike at the Oaks and High Royd Collieries, which led to the locking out of several thousand men for more than four months, and entailing a loss in wages alone of more than 70,000*l.* Through the strike coal-cutting machines were introduced, and though at present not all that could be desired, there are no two opinions as to their bring ultimately so improved as to come into general use in the district. In the midst of a very good trade, we are promised greater facilities for opening up new and important markets, as notice has been given that in the ensuing session of Parliament application will be made for powers to construct various lines of railway from the immediate neighbourhood of Barnsley. Amongst others, there is the branch of the Midland from Barnsley to go on to Huddersfield, and another to afford direct communication from the South Yorkshire coal field to Lincolnshire and London. If the applications are granted, the new lines will tend vastly to develope the mineral wealth of the district, which, producing so large a quantity of coal as it does, is yet said not to have passed its infancy, so vast is the area of unwrought coal, so comparatively small the quantity got.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT WIGAN.—At the Douglas Bank Colliery, the property of Mr. Grant Morris, of Liverpool, on Wednesday, a serious accident occurred, resulting in the death of five men and the injury of three or four others. The colliery has been in course of opening for the past two years, but the shafts have not been quite finished. It appears that between eight and nine o'clock a blast was fired, and when time had been allowed for the smoke to clear off a party of eight was again lowered. The engineer, however, was surprised to find the hoppet stop a few yards from the bottom, and the rope slacken, and it was found impossible for even the two large engines to move it from its position. As the rope could not be dropped on the men, the necessary steps were at once taken to get on a new one; and, upon the descent being made, the exploring party reported that the men and hoppet were buried in rubbish, the last range of brickwork (probably loosened by the last shot) having fallen to the bottom. Eight men were kept actively engaged clearing up, but it was not until late in the evening that the men were reached, when it was found that five were dead, and the others not much injured.

THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES OF 1864.

Messrs. Spackman and Sons have furnished to the *Times* a complete list of the new joint-stock companies—282 in number—brought out during the year now closed. The total capital thus offered for subscription has been 106,523,000*l.*, but some considerable proportion of the proposals proved abortive, and in other instances the process of winding-up, voluntarily or otherwise, has already been commenced. The number of companies brought out in 1863 was 263, and the amount of capital offered was 78,135,000*l.*

The returns of Messrs. Spackman show that the capital authorised amounts to 155,887,500*l.*, the capital offered to the public to 106,523,000*l.*, and the deposits thereon to 12,545,800*l.* These figures, as compared with those for the year 1863, give the following results:—

	Companies.	Capital authorised.	Capital offered.	Deposits.
1864	282	£155,887,500	£106,523,000	£12,545,800
1863	263	100,053,000	78,135,000	8,875,550
Increase over 1863	19	£ 55,834,500	£ 28,388,000	£ 3,670,250
Total for two years—1863 and 1864	545	255,940,500	184,658,000	21,421,350

The universality of the adoption of the principle of limited liability is again illustrated by the fact that only one of the 282 companies named is unlimited:—

Companies limited	279	£153,357,500	£103,993,000	£12,278,300
Companies in which the liability is limited by special Act of Parliament or Royal Charter	2	2,500,000	2,500,000	237,500
Company unlimited	1	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	282	£155,887,500	£106,523,000	£12,545,800

In addition to the capital required for new companies a large amount of new capital has been issued by existing companies during the past year, an account of which is also annexed, amounting to capital offered 35,315,000*l.*

Capital called up	£7,844,000	
Premiums	3,839,833	£11,683,833

The total for new companies and new issues by old companies will, therefore, be:—

	Capital authorised.	Capital offered.	Deposits.	Premium.
New companies	£155,887,500	£106,523,000	£12,545,800	—
New issues by old companies	—	35,315,000	7,844,000	£3,839,833
Total	£155,887,500	£141,838,000	£20,389,800	£3,839,833

Total	£24,229,633

And the amount called up for deposits and premiums is thus distributed—

Banking Companies, new	£1,585,800	
" old	8,733,333	£10,318,333
Financial and discount, new	2,213,750	
" old	2,000,000	4,213,750
Manufacturing and trading, new	3,608,500	
" old	135,000	3,743,500
Railways, new	848,000	
" old	250,000	1,098,000
Insurance, new	585,000	
" old	268,500	853,500
Shipping, new	997,500	
" old	187,500	1,185,000
Hotel, new	397,700	
" old	7,500	405,200
Mining	—	775,250
Gas, new	179,000	
" old	20,000	199,000
Miscellaneous, new	1,356,100	
" old	82,000	1,438,100
Total		£24,229,633

PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE IN 1865.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN HAMBURG.]

It will be satisfactory to those interested in the Iron Trade to know how far the duties in Germany are to be reduced in 1865; and I, therefore, give you a note of the new tariff at foot. We see therefrom that the reduction on pig-iron will be 5*s.* per ton, thus fixing the duty at 15*s.* per ton, instead of 20*s.* as hitherto. The great superiority of Scotch pig-iron over that manufactured in Germany is uniformly acknowledged by all consumers of the article; yet when quality was not so much of importance as price, Silesian pig-iron was generally contracted for, which would be about 4*s.* per ton cheaper than Scotch, when the price of that article stood about 60*s.* per ton in Glasgow. As long, therefore, as the price of iron in Scotland does not exceed 65*s.*, for which apparently there seems no great fear at present, the import will be universal in Germany. Ever since the price of warrants has been below 60*s.*, the ironmasters in Silesia have been almost unable to make contracts with the ironfounders. The imports of Scotch pig-iron into Germany have been for the last ten years about 120,000 tons. The anxiety of the ironfounders to make contracts for Scotch pig-iron for 1865 has manifested itself greatly already: enormous contracts have been entered into, and no doubt at the end of 1865 we will find that instead of 100,000 tons, perhaps 300,000 tons will have been imported.

Malleable iron has been very materially benefitted by the reduction. Hitherto the duty was 7*l.* 10*s.* and 9*l.* per ton, and is now 3*l.* and 4*l.* 10*s.*, and I believe that in consequence we may expect very large orders.

Tin-plates, at present liable to 12*s.* per cwt., will be admitted at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. With this reduction, it will scarcely be possible for German manufacturers to compete with England. All the other reductions speak for themselves.

Copper and brass, in cake or ingots, will be free of duty. Sheets and wire will pay 5*s.* 3*d.*, instead of 18*s.* as hitherto. Other manufacture of copper and brass will be liable to a duty of from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per cwt., against 30*s.* as formerly. And if only the political horizon keeps clear, we may expect an excellent trade in 1865.

	Duty to end of 1864.	Present duty.
Pig-iron	£1 0 0 per ton	£0 15 0 per ton.
Bar-iron	7 10 0 "	3 0 0* "
Cement steel	4 10 0 "	3 0 0 "
Iron and steel plates	9 0 0 "	4 10 0† "
Tin-plates	0 12 0 per cwt.	0 7 6 per cwt.
Iron and steel wire	0 12 0 "	0 5 3 "
Common cast-iron goods	0 3 0 "	0 1 2 "
Better class ditto	0 18 0 "	0 7 0 "
Fine ditto	1 10 0 "	0 12 0 "
Needles	7 10 0 "	1 10 0 "
Copper & brass unmanufactured	0 18 0 per ton	Free.
Sheets and wire ditto	18 0 0 "	5 5 0 per ton.
Ditto manufactured	30 0 0 "	—
As filligree work		9 0 0 per ton.
Coppersmiths' and braziers' work		8 0 0 "
Other manufacture		12 0 0 "

* To be further reduced in 1866 to 2*l.* 10*s.* † To be further reduced in 1866 to 3*l.* 10*s.*

REVIEW OF THE TIN TRADE IN HOLLAND DURING 1864.

ROTTERDAM, DEC. 31.—The past year has been one of great depression and inactivity throughout the tin trade, and the price of this metal suffered severely from it, and had a continuous tendency to decline. The principal causes of this unsatisfactory position were the high value of money during the greater part of the year, the continuance of the American war, and chiefly the considerable increase in the supplies from all quarters. The production of the English tin mines amounted to 10,006 tons in 1863, against 8476 tons in 1862. The export of Straits tin from Singapore and Penang to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe from January 1 to October 31 amounted to 56,297 peculs in 1864, against 34,904 peculs in 1863. The quotation of Banca tin on January 1 was 70 fls., and after the advance of 4*l.* per ton on English tin in London on the 6th of that month, the price gradually rose to 73 fls. However, holders did not seem to have great confidence in this upward movement, and freely supplied the market, in consequence of which the higher value could not be maintained, and in course of January and February the price fell to 69 fls. On March 17 the English smelters declared a decline of 4*l.* on English tin, and during that month and April sales were made in our market at 67½ fls. In the meantime statistics continued unfavourable, the imports from Java were increasing, while the deliveries were very unsatisfactory. In the course of May there were rumours prevalent of the Trading Company's intention to sell in the future their Banca tin in more than one yearly sale, and the uncertainty about this circumstance made buyers extremely cautious. On June 2 the sale was announced to take place on the 29th of that month, the quantity consisting of 138,100 slabs, with the power to add 20,000 slabs more to this number. The Trading Company further gave the assurance that they would not bring any more tin in the market before March, 1865. This new clause clearly showed the company's intention of discontinuing their old system of selling only once a year, and the possibility of having another sale in March caused a heavy decline in prices, which fell from 66 fls. to 64 fls., this being the quotation on June 28. The following day the sale took place, and the result was that the whole quantity of 146,921 slabs found buyers at 61¾ fls., equal to about 106*l.* laid down in London. On that day the stock of Banca, second-hand, in Holland amounted to—

	1864.	1863.
Quantity of the sale	Slabs 146,921	Slabs 119,092
Old stock on warrants	33,350	25,520
Total	180,271	144,612

The lower figure of the sale's price immediately attracted the general attention both of holders and new speculators, and considerable quantities of tin were taken, especially by English speculators. Consumers in England and on the Continent purchased only for their immediate wants, and did not seem to have much confidence in the future course of the article. In consequence of the heavy accepts from England after the sale prices advanced for a few days to 62½ fls., but as considerable quantities of tin were again brought in the market for re-sale of this small profit, this figure could not be maintained, and the market again experienced a decline. During August and September prices fluctuated between 63 fls. and 60 fls., there always being more disposition to realise than to buy. The deliveries during July, August, and September were very large, but as it was obvious that the greater part of the tin, instead of being taken by consumers, was exported from the Rotterdam warehouses to the London Docks, which was clearly proved by the enormous increase of the stock of foreign tin in London in the course of those months, this feature had not the least effect on the article. During October, November, and December our market slowly followed the decline in the value of tin in the London market, and prices gradually gave way from 60 fls. to 56 fls., without much business doing. Our quotations being generally held above those in London, attracted but very little attention from consumers, who supplied their wants in the latter market. To-day the market closes quiet, the quotation of 56 fls. must be considered nominal. The production of Billiton tin is increasing rapidly, and the arrivals this year amount to 12,831 slabs, of which 1251 slabs found buyers in public sale on May 6 at 65 fls. to 65¼ fls., while 7690 slabs were sold by private contract at prices varying from 67¼ fls. to 56¼ fls. To-day's stock amounts to 4010 slabs. The contractors of the Billiton Mines are selling their produce now in sales held regularly at Batavia in February, April, June, August, October, and December.—L. TH. VAN HOUTEN.

THE TIN TRADE—ANNUAL REPORT.

The downward tendency which we have had to report for the last eight months made still further pregress during the first three weeks of December, and the anxiety of holders to get out of stock was so great, that by the 23d of the month a reduction of 6*l.* per ton on Straits, and 5*l.* per ton on Banca, was firmly established. The reduction in the rate of discount, and the daily large requirements for export, did not for a moment retard the downward tendency, and no sale of importance could be made without a fall in price. Our importers, finding that the supply from Penang was going on at the rate of about 400 tons per month, seemed to have come to the conclusion that it was useless to hold any longer, and supplied the market more freely than for a long time past. The demand was principally for export to France, Germany, and Italy. The lowest price touched for Straits was 87*l.* per ton, at which a large amount of business was done; since then there has been a steady upward movement, holders feeling less anxiety to sell, buyers were compelled to pay higher prices, and we have to report a favourable reaction of about 3*l.* per ton from the lowest point for both Straits and Banca.

In reviewing the Tin Trade of the past year, we feel bound to repeat again, what we have so frequently expressed, that prices of this article mainly depend upon the prospective supply and demand. Any undue influence which may cause this old-established mercantile maxim to be disregarded must, earlier or later, recoil upon those who allow themselves to be led astray for a time. At the commencement of the year the price of tin was unduly advanced about 10*l.* per ton, sales of Straits being made at 122*l.*; as soon as this price was reached, free sellers came out, and by the end of February quotations had fallen fully 13*l.* per ton; from this point various efforts were made to support the market, but the daily increasing supply, both of Straits and Banca, brought prices down; and at the time of the Dutch sale, June 28, the price was 104*l.*, making a total fall of about 18*l.* per ton during the first six months of the year. As usual, the price realised in the Dutch sale was unsatisfactory to many of those connected with the trade, but speculators thought it moderate. Operators in England bought Banca to an enormous extent, and fully 1000 tons were imported into this country. From July 1 up to the middle of last month there has been a continued fall in tin, which we must attribute principally to the enormous supply, and not to the high rate of discount and the commercial crisis, as at the height of the monetary panic during October and November tin was fully 10*l.* per ton higher than a fortnight ago. The highest price touched during the year was 122*l.* for Straits and the lowest 87*l.* per ton; and Banca, the highest 123*l.* and the lowest 90*l.* Our stock on Jan. 1, 1864, stood at 2612 tons, and, in spite of a fair average consumption, we have had to report an increase every month of the year, and we commence this present year with a total of 3650 tons. With respect to the future supply of the different qualities of tin, we do not anticipate any material falling off in that of foreign tin. On looking at the arrivals of Banca in Holland towards next sale, we find the quantity already in the hands of the Trading Company to be larger than for several years past, and further, that the quantity now afloat is in excess of former years; in fact, there is every reason to believe that the production of Banca is gradually increasing from year to year, particularly as prime cost of the article to the Trading Company is understood to be at about 40*l.* per ton, all charges included to Holland. That, under these circumstances, there is every inducement to produce as much as possible, is obvious to all; and this is also beginning to show itself in the largely increased arrivals of Billiton, the supply of which is beginning to tell already on the price of Banca. The high prices of Straits ruling in Europe during the last ten years have in an extraordinary degree stimulated the production of this tin, and in the absence of the usual American demand, and in the face of a large demand for India, China, and Japan, we have during the past year actually received from Penang and Singapore the enormous quantity of 82,000 slabs, and have still about 35,000 slabs afloat, or a total of 117,000, against 67,000 slabs last year; consequently, there is an excess to this country of about 50,000 slabs of Straits alone. With respect to English tin, we have no positive information about its production, but have every reason to suppose there has been a falling off in the supply during the last three months. Our tin-producing mines have had a hard time during the last six months, and we believe that our smelters have only been able to work without a loss by a plentiful admixture of foreign tin. The comparative low price of foreign tin with English for the last two or three months must have caused an accumulation of stocks in the hands of smelters; so that we commence the present year with an average stock of refined and common.

As regards the consumption of all kinds of tin, we find, on looking at the Government returns for the last 11 months, that there has been an increase in the export of English of about 280 tons over last year; and the export of foreign tin during the 11 months of 1864 has been the same as that of 1863 and 1862. We must, however, not omit to mention that, during December, about 250 tons of foreign have been shipped to the Continent, which accounts for our decrease in stock. It is gratifying to note that our home consumption has been good during the past year, in spite of the unabated depression in the tin-plate trade; if we, however, carefully examine the consumption, we cannot come to any other conclusion, but that of about 2000 tons which have gone into consumption, at least one-third must have been removed from London by our smelters for mixing with English; and it is also possible that a good portion of it may still be in Cornwall, and still available for that purpose. In examining carefully the above facts, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that our supplies for the next twelve months, being fairly assumed from all available quarters to be equal, if not larger, than the supply of the past year, we shall still continue to add to our unprecedented large stock, which at the present moment is sufficient to supply our consumption and export for nearly 18 months, even if we were not to get a ton of tin from any quarter up to Jan. 1, 1866. Under these circumstances, every caution should be used by our importing houses to obtain their tin from Penang and Singapore at such prices, and in such quantities only, as to leave a fair profit for their risk. Again, although prices at present appear comparatively low with those of former years, before entering largely into speculative purchases, operators would do well to remember that the whole position of the article is changed, and what under former circumstances would have been a low price, may under present ones, turn out an expensive bargain for the buyers. The quantity of tin here and in Holland on Dec. 24 was as follows, as compared with the three preceding years:—

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.	Slabs. Tons.
Stock in Holland	66,907=2144	75,538=2415	69,740=2170	53,971=1675
Arrived for next sale	79,404=2560	52,996=1696	61,928=1925	73,236=2270
Stock here	3650	2612	2345	1575
Total	8354	6723	6440	5520

The quantity of tin now afloat for England is 1220 tons, against 590 tons last year; and to the Continent 138 tons, against 12 tons last year. VON DADELSZEN AND NORTH.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Dec. 21: Mr. W. J. Hamilton (President) in the chair. Henry Bowman Brady, F.L.S., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Richard Brown, Major William Howley Goodenough, R.A.; John Jones, The Trindle, Dudley; and John Reginald Yorke, M.P., Tewkesbury, were elected Fellows. M. Jules Desnoyers, of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, was elected a foreign member. The following communications were read:—

1.—"On the Coal Measures of New South Wales, with Spirifers, Glossopteris and Lepidodendron," by W. Keene: communicated by the assistant secretary. The prevailing rock in New South Wales is a sandstone, which is called the "Sydney Sandstone" by the author, and is the most recent deposit in the colony. Its upper beds contain certain shales, called the "False Coal Measures" by Mr. Keene, and the "Wyanamatta Beds" by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the position of which is 800 ft. above the true upper coal seam. On approaching the latter, Vertebraria Australis and Glossopteris are met with; and these plants accompany the entire series of the coal measures, from the topmost to the lowest seam. The workable seams of coal were stated to be about eleven in number; and the author remarked that towards the two lowest seams Pachydomus Bellerophon, &c., were found; Spirifer abounds near the lowest seam, as well as Fenestella and Orthoceras; but the Vertebraria and Glossopteris occur throughout, while Lepidodendron has been found in coarse grits below the coal measures. Mr. Keene then described a lower fossiliferous limestone unconformable to, and much older than, the coal measures; and gave a sketch of the geology of the Peak Downs Range, in Queensland. He concluded by referring to his large collection, sent to England some time ago, and now in the Bath Philosophical Institution, for further evidence of the age of the coal beds of New South Wales, which he believes to be as old as those of Europe.

2.—"On the Drift of the East of England and its Division," by S. V. Wood, jun., F.G.S.

On Wednesday, the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Lias Outliers at Knowle and Wooton Wawen, in South Warwickshire," by the Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S.—2. "On the History of the last Geological Changes in Scotland," by T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S.—3. "On the Excavation of Valleys by Ice," by Julius Haast, Ph.D., F.G.S.

COAL AS FUEL SUPERSEDED—DURATION OF OUR COAL FIELDS.—At an interesting lecture on "Geology in its Application to the Coal Fields of North Wales," delivered at Mold, by Mr. Henry Beckett, it was remarked by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the general rule in the district had been in former times to stop at the main coal. It was assumed, for some reason or other, that that was the *ne plus ultra*, the very furthest point downwards, of the coal measures, and the workings in any seams under the main coal had been very insignificant. But when they came to compare what had taken place in adjoining districts, going, for example, down the bend of the Dee to the extreme of the estuary, they found great clusters of coal measures cropping up at different points, and it had never been proved yet that the whole of those coal measures were not lying undisturbed and tranquil under the main coal, waiting to be dug up. It was a district in which they might hope that before long deep shafts would be brought into operation. They had now every reason to believe that the coal field of the district passed under the estuary of the Dee and connected itself with the Lancashire coal field; and he was sanguine enough to believe that the day was not far distant when the estuary of the Dee, which now meant a vast surface lying almost entirely useless, would be recovered from the usurpation of the sea and brought under cultivation, whilst the mineral enterprise of this great country was at work underneath. He believed Sir William Arm-

strong's dismal prognostications referred simply to the district within which he spoke. He hoped 200 years were not to see the exhaustion of the mineral wealth of England, for having an immense confidence in the resources of this country, as well as in the character of the people, he did think that there was nothing certainly which he for one should contemplate with such apprehension as the exhaustion of its mineral wealth, and especially of its supplies of coal. He backed Sir William Armstrong's recommendation of economy in the use of coal; and he could not help mentioning that a very intelligent gentleman had informed him that they were cheapening the production of gas in Manchester, at such a rate that it was highly probable that after the lapse of a few years all houses occupied by the labouring part of the population in particular would use no coal at all, but would have all the functions of light, warmth, and cooking performed by gas. Of course, it is not for a moment supposed that Mr. Gladstone seriously believes such a change probable, but the mere mention of the circumstance by him has brought forward the very truthful reply by a correspondent of the *Times*, that every coal fire may be considered a gas retort, and that it is, in fact, carburetted hydrogen gas which, combining with oxygen, is visible in flame every time a quantity of fresh coal is supplied to a fire. Differing, however, from the gas companies, after having evolved our gas, we endeavour to burn all our carbon, instead of selling the grearer portion as coke; and it is from such carbon entering into active combination with oxygen, with the presence of little or no flame, that we obtain nearly all our heat. The absurdity of attempting to substitute gas for coal (where expense is any consideration) is then shown by asking the very pertinent question whether Mr. Gladstone's informant expects to be able to supply us with all the heating power to be obtained from a certain quantity of coal, retaining the incombustible refuse to pay the gas company's expenses, as well as dividends and a bonus for the shareholders. That gas may often be used economically for cooking is obvious, for the simple reason that a few jets of gas used for a few minutes may save the use of a coal fire for a much longer period; but for warmth there are few persons who require the occasional use for a very short period of an open fire.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN produced 3 ozs. 7¼ dwts. of Gold, from 17 cwts. of lode stuff, for the week ending January 3.

Visible gold continues to be found at HAFOD-Y-MORFA (or Prince of Wales Mine), Dolgelly.

The NORTH DOLFRWYNOG copper discovery is said to improve.

The SOVEREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANY have had two samples of stuff assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, with the following results:—No. 1, dressed stuff, 33·350 ozs. of gold, and 27 ozs. of silver, per ton of 20 cwts. of ore; and No. 2, rough dressed, 11·450 ozs. of gold, and 6·750 ozs. of silver, per ton. This speaks for itself as to the richness of this mine when more fully developed.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—These important mines are looking better, and if tin were worth what it was not long ago they would be making a fair profit.

MAUDLIN MINES.—The recent discoveries here are of great importance to mining generally, and to the county of Cornwall in particular, where for some time past there has been a good deal that is gloomy. They have already driven 4¼ fms. in the 70 east, through a rich course of grey and yellow ore, of which they are at present carrying 4 ft., averaging 100*l.* per fm. The south part is also grey and yellow ore, its width being as yet undetermined. The lode in the bottom of the level is also of solid grey ore, producing 50 per cent. of fine copper. This same description of copper has recently been discovered in the sump-shaft sinking under the 70, which is a great many fathoms behind, or west of, where they met the ore in the level above, which shows that the ore in the 70 east not only holds good, but that it is extending back westward. This is, beyond all doubt, a wonderful discovery, and will do much for the neighbourhood, and for mining generally.

EAST LAXEY.—At this mine, which, after Great Laxey, is one of the most important in the Laxey district of the Isle of Man, a great improvement in the deep adit, on No. 2 lode, is reported by Captain Rowe. The lode is 6 feet wide, and the copper, which has hitherto been found only in the sole of the level, is now appearing in the end; and as this level is being driven into the North Barule Mountain, its progress is watched with considerable interest. The analysis of samples taken from the outcrop of the ore shows, in addition to about 6 per cent. of copper, 6½ ozs. of silver to the ton.

BRONFLOYD.—The ore sold for the past quarter shows the largest returns the mine has yet made in that period—115 tons, for 1721*l.* 1s. The lode in the 52 has yielded quite 2¼ tons per cubic fathom, and upwards of 900*l.* clear profit.

NORTH JANE (Tin and Silver-Lead).—This mine still continues to improve. Their sale of tin realised 183*l.* 15s., and more than paid the November cost. This property deserves attention.

NEW CLIFFORD.—The works are being vigorously prosecuted at this mine. A spot has already been selected for the engine-shaft, which will be sunk perpendicularly until the lode is intersected, when its course will be determined by the dip of the lode, which it will follow. This lode has been exceedingly rich in the adjoining mines, at shallow levels, and scarcely a doubt exists but that similar results will attend its development in this mine.

WHEAL BULLER.—The next meeting will take place on the 17th inst., which will be made special, "to decide either on offering the mine for sale or to abandan it." There can be no doubt that the mine will be eagerly purchased, and worked by a new set of adventurers, as there are many who believe that other rich deposits of copper will yet be found in the sett. Where the mine started on the "limited liability" system, in 6000 shares, every share would soon get taken up.

PROSPER UNITED.—They have sampled 366 tons of copper ore for last month, besides the tin, and when the new engine at Hand's shaft is set to work it is understood that the returns will be a good deal increased.

NORTH DOWNS.—The ground towards the Great Brigan lode is favourable, and great results are expected from it. The discoveries of late have been very good indeed, and as the quality of the ore is better, it is to be hoped better days are approaching for North Downs. The great point in the mine is, however, the discovery of copper ore under the elvan; should such be found the shares would soon be up to their old price again.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—This mine has further improved, the 40 east, on the Standard lode, being now worth 10*l.* per fm. They are about to resume the sinking of Roderick's shaft, which requires only 6 fms. to reach the 40; while the 40 end is only 6 fms. west of the shaft. In about two months they expect to reach the 40 fm. level, and be then, probably, sinking in a course of tin. Other parts of the mine are also productive.

EAST RUSSELL continues to improve, and the orey part of the lode is larger. Great results are anticipated from a few fathoms driving in the 130 fm. level. No doubt is entertained that the current year will show East Russell a trump, and my advice to shareholders is that they should hold on.—MINER.

ROBOROUGH DOWN CONSOLS is looking well. Although it is only a short time since they started, a powerful engine and stamps have been erected, the sinking of the shaft has been going on rapidly, fine piles of tin have been raised, and they are now preparing a good batch for market. If the mine be worked with spirit it will become an excellent property.

DEVON COPPER MINE (Okehampton).—Matters are progressing briskly here, and the new year opens with most encouraging prospects, the great lode having been cut through in the shaft 18 fms. below adit. It is most gratifying to the adventurers to find that it maintains its unusual size and strength going down, it being found 18 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, gossan, and stones of copper ore. It was hardly expected that a course of ore would be cut through at this point; but driving has been commenced at once both east and west upon the north part of the lode, and, judging from what has been seen above, there is just reason to anticipate that both ends will quickly get under the ore ground, and, in fact, the latest accounts state that both are now steadily improving, and producing, even on the north part of the lode, fine stones of ore. The shaft is also being pushed down below the 18 with all speed. One of the first mining authorities of the day has always said that "if there ever were to be a second Wheal Maria it was here;" and if things continue to improve as they have hitherto done, the present year may show great discoveries before it is very old.

COOLATRA AND BOND.—At a general meeting, held on Friday, Dec. 30, the accounts produced were passed, and showed a considerable sum to the credit of the company. The report of the agent, who was present, gave great satisfaction. The shaft had been sunk to the 36 from the 25, and preparations were making to drive a level south at this point to get under the rich shoot of ore which had been stoped in the upper levels prior to the present company's operations. From the old works 16 tons of lead ore had been sold, and tributers were still raising lead therefrom, at 8*l.* per ton. The agent expects to have to report something of importance in about six weeks. It is intended to extend the 15 north for discovery, a good branch having been met with in a shallow trial in that direction. Orders were given for these works to be executed with all expedition. The machinery works well, and is equal to all the present requirements. The meeting having paid the usual compliments, broke up, and great confidence in the undertaking was expressed.

NORTH ROBERT fully deserves the observations made in the Journal, that it is standing on its own merits, and no doubt will become a good dividend mine; and perhaps you will allow me to say a little about the agent, Capt. Godden, whom I have known for many years. I have no doubt that the prosperity and present position of the mine is owing to the good management and the energy diplayed by Capt. Godden, who is admirably suited for the position, and is always to be found in his place, whether night or day. I consider no man better deserves a testimonial from shareholders than Capt. Godden.—ADVENTURER.

SOUTH DARREN.—The report this week is exceedingly favourable. The different points valued are worth in the aggregate 152*l.* per fm.

SOUTH RESOLVEN AND CEFN-MAWR COLLIERY COMPANY.—The property proposed to be purchased and worked by this company is situated about 12 miles from Swansea. It is estimated that the seams of coal comprised within its boundaries will yield 7,726,798 tons; and, upon the question of quality, Mr. Joshua Richardson, who some years ago was engaged in extensively working the upper veins in a property adjoining the north boundary of Cefn-Mawr, and in that property itself to a limited extent, states "that the experience thus obtained enables him to speak with a degree of certainty of its quality, as well as of the cost of working it." The coal basin of South Wales is intersected by numerous faults, which more or less disrupt the strata, and crush the adjoining coal, so that a large proportion of it is reduced to small, or slack; but these properties are singularly free from faults, and, therefore, the probability is that the veins will produce a greater proportion of large coal, which is described as a good house coal, and amongst the best steam coal raised in South Wales. Mr. Richardson further states that "in the quantity and quality of this coal, as well as in its contiguity to the shipping ports, to which a cheap and easy access by the existing railways may be obtained by the construction of a short branch line, there are ample guarantees for the investment of the requisite capital to develope the resources of this valuable property." As to the question of costs, Mr. J. Dyne Steele, M.Inst. C.E., estimates the total cost, free on board at the port of Swansea, at 5s. 9d. per ton, statute weight, including royalties, truck hire, and shipping charges. The selling price is 7s. 9d. per ton, leaving a nett profit of 2s. per ton, which, upon the very moderate calculation of 200 tons per day (the output being estimated at 400 tons per day) for 300 working days per annum, will give an annual income of 6000*l.* As an evidence of the increasing demand for this description of coal, it may be stated that the Board of Trade report shows that the exports from South Wales in 1862 amounted to 2,378,971 tons, and in 1863 to 3,115,702 tons; and the report for 1864 will show a still larger increase. The property in question is held on lease upon favourable terms, for 60 years, and an agreement has been entered into for the purchase of the present owner's entire interest for 9000*l.*, of which 2500*l.* will be taken in paid-up shares, and 3000*l.* in debentures, payable over a period of years. The services of a thoroughly competent manager have been secured; and, with the view of preventing any disappointment to the shareholders, the directors have succeeded in entering into an arrangement whereby a minimum interest of 7 per cent. per annum is amply secured for three years on the amount of capital subscribed; but the manager, who is well acquainted with colliery workings, appears confident that under his management the colliery is capable of realising a handsome profit during the first year. The nominal capital of the company is 25,000*l.*, which is divided into 5000 shares, of 5*l.* each. It may also be mentioned that no bonus will have to be paid by the company, either in money or shares, to the promoters.

OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.—The value of the steam-engines exported to France in 1863 was 17,966*l.*, against 13,474*l.* in 1862, 12,867*l.* in 1861, 13,002*l.* in 1860, and 3974*l.* in 1859. The value of the machinery of other descriptions sent to France in 1863 was 345,866*l.*, against 339,268*l.* in 1862, 349,115*l.* in 1861, 158,018*l.* in 1860, and 195,428*l.* in 1859. Unwrought tin was exported to France in 1863 to the weight of 26,057 cwts., and the value of 147,759*l.*; in 1862, to the weight of 18,730 cwts., and the value of 107,572*l.*; in 1861, to the weight of 16,698 cwts., and the value of 98,777*l.*; in 1860, to the weight of 17,980 cwts., and the value of 115,123*l.*; and in 1859, to the weight of 21,423 cwts., and the value of 131,028*l.* Tin-plates were also exported to France in 1863, to the value of 59,326*l.*, against 55,192*l.* in 1862, 38,563*l.* in 1861, 36,076*l.* in 1860, and 23,860*l.* in 1859. These figures, as well as those given in a paragraph which appeared last week, refer wholly to products of the United Kingdom. We also, however, export considerable quantities of foreign and colonial produce to France. Thus, in these exports we find 57,767 cwts. of unwrought and partly wrought copper in 1863, of the value of 482,467*l.*; 413,117 lbs. of mercury, of the value of 37,439*l.*; 751 tons of spelter, of the value of 14,653*l.*; and 14,098 cwts. of unwrought tin, of the value of 84,588*l.* These figures, when compared with those for 1862, show a decrease as regards copper, but an increase as regards mercury, spelter, and unwrought tin.

PETROLEUM AS STEAM FUEL.—Mr. Richardson, C.E., whose method of utilising petroleum to supersede coal and coke for steam purposes is now under the consideration of Government, has been requested by the Admiralty to lay his drawings for the manufacture of a wrought-iron grate suitable for carrying out the experiment of burning the oil on an extensive scale before the authorities of Woolwich Dockyard, the Admiralty engineers having reported favourably on the system. A lecture on petroleum is announced to be given on the 16th inst. by Mr. Richardson at the United Service Museum, in which he will endeavour to prove the absence of danger from the contact of a lighted match, a candle, or a simple spark, with the petroleum, unless it be heated to a temperature of 80 or 90° Fahrenheit. During the course of experiments at Woolwich, Commodore Dunlop asked Mr. Richardson what would be the probable effect of a red-hot cannon-ball passing through the petroleum tank on board a ship of war. His reply was, "that it would merely vapourise the oil, and that the vapour, unless made to pass through flame, would escape without doing any harm." He added, "that if the commander of the ship should have any misgivings or fear of danger, the oil might be used only after the petroleum spirit had been extracted from it. A hundred tons of this, he stated, "would be of no more danger on board than a hundred tons of butter or lard, as it would vapourise until well boiled."

BRITISH COPPER COMPANY (Limited).—The liquidator of this company has appointed Mr. A. Pulbrook, of 31, Threadneedle-street, London, to be his solicitor.

THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL AGENCY COMPANY (Limited).—Mr. Whinney was appointed liquidator at the meeting of this company, on Wednesday last. He has appointed Mr. A. Pulbrook to be his solicitor.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Dec. 31, 124*l.* 18s. 2d.; number of passengers, 29,978.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 9th of January, 1865, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply— ONE HUNDRED TONS of SLIP COPPER.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 9th day of January, 1865, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, December 31, 1864.

STATISTICS OF THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON, WITH OBSERVATIONS UPON THEM.

I beg to inform the mining interest that my work, under the above title, for 1865, will be published early in the ensuing month, and will contain the following particulars, viz.: The geological position, present prospects, names of purser, manager, and secretary, with statement of the annual returns of each mine during the last ten years, and of total dividends paid to the present time.

The work will be illustrated by a Map of Cornwall and Devonshire; Geological District Maps, divided into eight sections, in which will be shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, sources of rivers, &c.; Maps of the St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Helston, Gwinear, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, Ashburton, and Exmouth mining districts, showing boundary lines of each property, with the lodes, &c., traversing them. It will also contain Transverse and Longitudinal Section of Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Charles Thomas); Section of the Workings in Botallack Mine (supplied by the manager, S. H. James, Esq.); Geological Map of the Fowey Consols District (supplied by Major Davis, R.M.); Historical Account of the Devon Great Consols (supplied by the secretary, A. Allen, Esq.); and of all the principal mines in the two counties. THOMAS SPARGO.

Subscribers' names will be received at my office, 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

To Mr. Thomas Spargo, Gresham House, London, E.C.

SIR,—I will thank you to add my name to the list of subscribers to your work upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon. I enclose you 5s. in payment of my subscription.

Name.....

Date..... Address.....

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices. 97

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER. 92

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS. CHAINS .SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms. 93

BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).—RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS, MAKERS of the PATENT PRIZE CLOD CRUSHERS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT WHEELS, &c., with wood or iron naves.
Coach builders, wheelwrights, coach proprietors, &c., should use these wheels, as they are the best and cheapest in the world.
Gentlemen, farmers, and others applying direct to the works will be liberally treated.
Catalogues, prices, &c., can be obtained on application to the Works, Beverley, Yorkshire. JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec. 94

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. 95

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES,—3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM. 96

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. 97

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, th Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere. 98

THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUSE COMPANY
SCORRIER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS for the DIFFERENT KINDS of SAFETY FUSE which they are PREPARED to SUPPLY, of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of ANY LENGTH. 99

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.	[WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEETS	

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 100

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND
CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London. 101

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH. 102

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.
This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to SUPPLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engineering and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of artillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.
The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—
FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no smoke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the injurious degree of gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton produces double the explosive force of gunpowder.
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of smoke in the explosion, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost. The weight of gun cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge is a great element in cheapening the cost of submarine work. The peculiar local action of gun cotton, to which the effects of gunpowder show no analogy, enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks, without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.
FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of gun cotton being one-sixth that of gunpowder. The peculiar localised action of gun cotton facilitates the destruction of bridges and palisades, and every obstacle. For submarine explosion, gun cotton has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.
FOR NAVAL WARFARE.—In the batteries of ships, between decks, and in casemated forts, the absence of smoke facilitates continuous rapid firing. The absence of fouling and of heating are equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.
GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent gun cotton. It has already been preserved 10 years without injury or decay. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before. In the case of a ship, or a fortress, or a city being on fire, this quality may be of the greatest value. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn. It cannot escape from its package, or be spilled by accident. The patent gun cotton is entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and secures that degree of safety and certainty which, at the time of the original invention, the gun cotton of Schönbein did not possess.
Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and governments for gun cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form, according to the diameters of bore required, and gun cotton match-line, as well as instructions for using it in mines, will be supplied with it.
The great advantage of gun cotton make its use in practice very much cheaper than its comparative price would appear to show; in blasting rock, for example, the rapidity and quantity of the work done, with a given expense of wages, &c., is largely in favour of gun cotton.
Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition; all they require for this purpose being a drawing of the gun, gunpowder cartridges, and ammunition, with the specification of weights, sizes, and initial velocities.
Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentee through Messrs. BENROSE and Co,
Stowmarket, March 10, 1864. 103

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the WHEAL PRUDENCE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 4th day of January inst., on the petition of Edward Hinde, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the said WHEAL PRUDENCE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) should be WOUND UP under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
JOHN BLACKBURN, of Leeds (Solicitor of the Petitioner).
JOSEPH ROBERTS, of Truro (Agent of the said Solicitor).
Dated Truro, January 5, 1865. 104

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the WORVAS DOWNS MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 4th day of January inst., on the petition of Thomas Hollow, of Uny Lelant, within the said Stannaries, a shareholder of the said company, it was ordered that the said WORVAS DOWNS MINING COMPANY should be WOUND UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for R. H. Bamfield, Solicitor for the Petitioner, St. Ives).
Dated the 5th day of January, 1865. 105

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHANGER MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January inst., or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof.
And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.
WM. MICHELL, Truro, Cornwall, Registrar of the above-named Court.
Dated Truro, January 5, 1865. 106

VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY, FOREST OF DEAN.

MESSRS. BARNARD, THOMAS AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other lots as may be determined at the time of sale, and subject to conditions, the following very DESIRABLE COLLIERIES:—
LOT 1.—The NEW BRIDGE ENGINE COLLIERY, situated at NAIL BRIDGE, in the FOREST OF DEAN, on the turnpike-road from Coleford to Mitchel Dean, comprising all the UNGOTTEN COAL in the COLEFORD HIGH DELF SEAM, and in all the veins above and below the same, in an area of about 90 acres (of which only 30 acres in the Coleford High Delph coal have been gotten), together with the pit shafts, WINDING and PUMPING ENGINES, and other colliery erections and PLANT connected therewith.
The Coleford High Delph Coal in this colliery is equal to any in the Forest; it is 5 ft. 6 in. thick—the lower part, about 3 ft. 6 in. thick, being a compact seam—which produces a large proportion (upwards of two-thirds) of block coal, and the lime coal is of the best description for steam purposes.
By tramway the colliery is already in communication with a branch of the South Wales Railway at Whimsey Junction, and with the River Severn at Bullo-pill, and the line of the Monmouth, Dean Forest, and Worcester Junction Railway, for which an Act has been obtained, runs near to the colliery. The proposed Ross and Forest of Dean Railway will pass through the works.
The galeage rent to which the colliery is subject is 1¼d. per ton, the minimum being £15 per annum. The surface rent is £1 per annum.
LOT 2.—SPEEDWELL LEVEL AND PROSPER, on HARROW HILL COLLIERIES. These collieries, situated adjoining each other and Lot 1, comprise the UNGOTTEN COAL in the COLEFORD HIGH DELPH SEAM, in an area of about 58 acres. The Speedwell and Prosper levels drain into the Drybrook Valley.
A shaft has been sunk, and a small part of the seam worked, close to the Coleford and Mitchel Dean turnpike-road, south of the Harrow Hill enclosure.
The Monmouth, Dean Forest, and Worcester Junction Railway will shortly place these collieries in communication with the best markets.
The galeage rent is 2d. per ton, the minimum being £20 per annum.
LOT 3.—REDDINGS LEVEL COLLIERY, situated at Ruarder n, adjoining the Lydbrook Deep Level, Birchen Grove, and True Blue Collieries, and comprising the UNGOTTEN COAL in the COLEFORD HIGH DELPH SEAM, in an area of about 33 acres, a considerable part of which has been gotten.
The galeage rent is 2d. per ton, with a minimum of £2 per annum.
LOT 4.—STANDFAST COLLIERY, situated at Moseley Green, and extending into the Staple Edge and Cockshutts enclosures, being a gale for a level to get the coal from the Oaken Hill (or Churchway High Delph) and the Brazilly veins.
The area is uncertain, but will probably comprise upwards of 25 acres of each seam.
The line of the Forest of Dean Central Railway, with which considerable progress has been made, passes close to the entrance of the intended level, and when completed will place this colliery in direct communication with the South Wales Railway, and the Monmouth, Dean Forest, and Worcester Junction Railway.
The galeage rent is 2d. per ton, the minimum being £5 per annum.
For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, Bristol; Messrs. J. COOKSEY and SON, mining surveyors, West Bromwich; JAMES WINTLE, Esq., solicitor, Newnham; or Messrs. ABBOT and LEONARD, solicitors, Bristol. 107

CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.

SALE of a VALUABLE COPPER MINE, including all the VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, TRAMWAYS, INCLINES, &c.

MR. WILLIAM DEW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, without reserve, at the British Hotel, Bangor, on Wednesday, the 18th day of January, 1865, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that VALUABLE COPPER MINE, worked by a company called the CWMDYLE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), situate on the north-east side of Snowdon, together with the costly MACHINERY, CRUSHERS, STAMPS, WATER WHEEL, WAGONS, TRAMWAYS, INCLINES, DRESSING HOUSES, ENGINE SHED, BARRACKS, SMITHS' and CARPENTERS' SHOPS, MINERS' COTTAGES, as well as ALL INTEREST in the LEASE, which gives EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of SEARCHING and DIGGING for ALL OTHER MINERALS in this acknowledged rich and productive district, comprising an area of 2000 acres or thereabouts, the whole of which is thickly interspersed with veins of quartz, nearly the same nature and colour as that found in the Merionethshire gold mining districts.
The present lodes are of great size and exceedingly rich, and from reports made by eminent mining engineers and practical miners, a further yet moderate outlay of capital is all that is necessary to render this mine one of the largest and most profitable in the Principality.
The mine is held under a lease from Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., for a term of 33 years unexpired, at a royalty of 1-16th.
The whole of the works and machinery are in the most complete and efficient state, full particulars of which may be had of the Secretary, or Mr. DEW, auctioneer, Bangor.
The agent, Mr. H. OWENS, Pen-y-Gwryd Inn, near Llanberis, will show intending purchasers over the mine, and furnish them with every further information that they may require respecting the same.
The auctioneer is satisfied that personal inspection will more than satisfy persons competent to judge as to the genuiness and eligibility of this property as an investment. 108

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. GEO. SEALY is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 23d day of January next, at CHARLOTTE UNITED MINES, in the parish of Perranuthnoe, a short distance from the Marazion station of the West Cornwall Railway, and close to the port of St. Michael's Mount, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—
60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 11 ft. in shaft, with FOUR BOILERS, 12, 11, and two 10 tons; capstan, shears, &c.
18 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE and CRUSHER, with BOILER 8 tons, iron axle, &c.
3 16 in., 1 15 in., 1 13 in., 1 12 in. windbores, 4 16 in. and 2 13 in. H pieces, 1 16 in., 2 13 in., and 4 12 in. doorpieces, 5 15 in., and 4 12 in. working barrels, 47 16 in. pumps, 14 13 in. ditto, 1 10 in. ditto, 2 15 in. plunger pole, with stuffing boxes and glands; several matchings, 1 11 in. and 1 10 in. plunger pole; 90 fms. of main rods, 12 in. square, with fagotted plates, &c., to match; 10 fms. 7 in. rods, 4 15 in. and 4 12 in. buckets and prongs, 3 large underground cisterns, 40 fms. 7 in. pumps, H doorpiece and windbore, 1 7 in. pole and pole case, 150 fms. 16 in. capstan rope, 2 whim ropes, 200 fms. horse whim chain, 4 horse whims, cathead capstan and 100 fms. ¾ in. chain, 300 fms. iron stave ladders, 80 fms. skip road, 200 fms. Bridgewater rails, 50 fms. pump rods, 300 fms. launders, 100 fms. air pipes, fire and horse whim kibbles, 300 fms. fire whim chain, a large quantity of staples and glands, flange bolts, bars, rod pins, 3 skips, 3 smiths' bellows, 3 ditto anvils, cast and blister steel, smiths', miners', and dressing tools, shaft rolls, pulleys and stands, dressing houses and sheds, new and old iron, new and old timber, the account-house furniture, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles.
Marazion, January 3, 1865. 109

MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. T. MILLS has been instructed to SUBMIT TO SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 24th day of January, 1865, by Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at SOUTH WHEAL BULLER MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, the whole of the MINE MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, consisting of—
A 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal to new; 10 ton BOILER.
2 balance-bobs, with brasses complete; 2 8 arm capstans and shears, 130 fms. 10 in. capstan rope, 120 fms. 6 in. whim rope, horse whim and shaft tackle, 14 11 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 10 in. 10 ft. windbore, 1 10 in. 12 ft. working barrel, 1 10 in. 6 ft. clack-seat piece, 8 9 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 8 in. 10 ft. windbore, 1 8 in. 6 ft. doorpiece, 1 8 in. 12 ft. working barrel, 15 8 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 8 in. 7 ft. matching, 1 7 in. 10 ft. windbore, 1 6 in. 6 ft. windbore, 2 7 in. 10 ft. working barrel, 2 7 in. 6 ft. doorpieces, 20 7 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 7 in. H piece, 1 7 in. top doorpiece, 1 pole case, 1 7 in. pole, stuffing box and gland, 48 fms. 8 and 9 in. wood rods, 6 set 5 in. strapping plates, 250 fms. 7-16 whim chain, 95 fms. 1¾ iron flat-rods, 105 fms. 1¼ in. bucket rods, 150 fms. iron stave ladders, 4 horse whim kibbles, 3 winze kibbles, 1 winze water barrel, 3 large grove pulleys, 3 flat shieves, 18 flat-rod shieves, 70 fms. bell wire, stands and stays of flat-rods, 3 pair iron yokes, air machine, 30 fms. wood air pipes, carpenters' bench, grinding stone, wood shed, hand, wheel, and landing barrows, smiths' anvil, horse, bellows and tools, screw stock and vice, taps and plates, 3 bundles 1 in. cast-steel, cast-steel borers, pick hilts, miners' chests and tools, a quantity of old and new timber, together with all the account-house furniture, which, with the machinery and materials, have been recently supplied, and are of the best quality.
A punctual attendance is solicited. The whole to be sold in one day.
Dated Town Hall, Redruth, December 28, 1864. 110

SALE OF MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS OF THE EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINE, TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

MR. W. NORRIS is instructed TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on the mine, which is situated one mile from Tavistock, adjoining the Devon Great Consols, on Thursday, the 12th of January, 1865, at Twelve o'clock at noon, a quantity of MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, comprising—
ONE 16 inch cylinder STEAM ENGINE, with hauling machine attached, and BOILER of 7 tons.
70 fms. of 7 and 6 in. pitwork, 6 in. plunger pole, case, stuffing box and gland complete; 50 fms. of 6 in. main rods, 20 fms. of bucket rods, double acting winch, 70 fms. 6¼ in. rope; 100 fms. of ¼ in. whim chain, smiths' bellows and tools, about 3 tons of railway iron, and a quantity of other materials in general use in mines.
The materials are about one mile from the Tavistock and Plymouth Railway station, and three miles from the quays on the navigable River Tamar, thus affording cheap and easy transit.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. G. DOWN, stock and sharebroker, Cathedral-yard, Exeter; or to Capt. THOS. NEILL, Devon and Cornwall United Mines, Newquay, Tavistock.
Catalogues will be ready one week prior to the sale, and may be had on application to Mr. G. DOWN, Cathedral-yard, Exeter; Captain NEILL, Devon and Cornwall United Mines; or the Auctioneer, 21, South-street, Exeter.
Auction Office, 21, South-street, Exeter, December 28, 1864. 111

WHEAL ANNA, ST. HILARY, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHEAL ANNA MINE, with the MATERIALS thereon, situate in the parish of St. Hilary, near Marazion, Cornwall, adjoining the Great Wheal Prosper Mines.
The materials consist of a 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS complete.
36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.
32 in. DOUBLE STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER, and 36 heads of stamps.
22 in. WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER and cage.
Capstans, shears, balance-bobs, capstan rope, a large number of 17 in., 16 in., and 12 in. pumps, with windbores, doorpieces, H pieces, plunger poles, working barrels, rods, rod plates, caps, shaft roller, rod and flange bolts, rail iron, chain, ladders, whims, &c.; Brenton's calciner, with tin frames, trunks, buddies, &c.; smiths' and miners' tools, &c.
To view the same, apply to the agents, on the mine; and for further particulars to Mr. J. P. BENNETTS, Falmouth; or to Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.—Nov. 1, 1864. 112

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ONE SECOND HAND HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with governors; is 30 horse power, with 20 in. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, round shaft 8 ft. long and 9 in. diameter, with two bearings, fly-wheel 16 ft. diameter, made by the Haigh Foundry Company.
ONE ditto 16 horse power, 15 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, metallic piston, 12 ft. fly-wheel in segments, one wrought-iron round shaft, 9 ft. long and 7¼ in. diameter, with two bearings, made by the Haigh Foundry Company.
ONE PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, with 30 in. cylinders, and metallic pistons for pumping or drawing; one large cast-iron spur wheel, 12 ft. diameter, with cast-iron pumping crank, 4 ft. stroke, and weighs about 5 tons; slide rods, brass steps, wings and cotters; one spur wheel, 5 ft. diameter; two large L legs, from 4 to 5 ft. stroke; two ram chambers, with 8 in. clack boxes, and steam pipes for the same: one 4 ft. spur wheel, two large spur wheels, with crank pins of wrought-iron, dead ends, and straps; two wrought-iron round shafts, 10 ft. long and 6 in. diameter, with two bearings.
FOUR CAST-IRON WHEEL BOXES, with pedestals. One wrought-iron shaft and crank, with dog link. One foundation plate, with four pedestals and two pendulums.
ONE SET of DOUBLE-ACTING FUMPS, with wrought-iron wings and rods; large quantity of dead ends and spare plates.
One cast-iron shaft, 12 ft. long and 6 in. diameter, with two bearings, two sets of drums, shafting and spur wheels complete for working endless chain 130 yards, also chain for same. One wrought-iron round shaft, 12 ft. long and 5 in. diameter, and one bevil wheel and drum for same.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YARDS of 8 in. PUMP STOCKS, and ONE 8 in. RAM PUMP, with clack boxes. Two wrought-iron fiddles for pumping.
ONE LARGE FRICTION APPARATUS, with patent knuckles, by Hick and Son, Bolton. TWO HUNDRED YARDS of 8 in. STEAM PIPING.
One new 12 ft. pulley, with wrought-iron arms, for round rope; two cast-iron pulleys, 10 ft., with pedestals for flat rope; two 9 ft. and one 8 ft. ditto ditto; a quantity of incline pulleys and 4 ft. jigger pulleys; one jinney and frame, for down-brow workings; gearing for working jigger brow, in wood frame, with bevil wheels, wrought-iron shafting and drum; one drop apparatus, with pulley frame and cages.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YARDS of 5 in. WOOD AIR PIPING; one two-deck cage; quantity of wrought-iron sinking oppits; one slotting machine, for joiners' use; six tipplers, one large horse gin, and one drop cage.
The above engines will be sold with or without the gearing, and are in good working condition.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE HIGGOTT, agent, Haresfinch, near St. Helen's, Lancashire. 113

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY, vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other lodes, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhyndendraeth, via Carnarvon.
Mr. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Also, begs to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical reports thereon. Immediate attention given. 114

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE 25 in. cylinder CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, with fly-wheel 14 ft. diameter, jack head and feed pump 6 ft. diameter, winding drum for flat rope, 2 pump cranks for 5 ft. stroke, with TWO wrought-iron CYLINDRICAL BOILERS 24 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, with steam pipes and fittings; the above in good order, and suitable for pumping and winding. Also, ONE DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, 45 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, with metallic piston, double beat valves and connections; ONE wrought-iron CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 29 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, in excellent working order.—To view and treat for the same, apply to Mr. HALES, Broncoed Colliery, Mold, Flintshire. 115

EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT COAL FIELD.—TO BE LET, a very VALUABLE COAL FIELD, consisting of nearly 2000 acres, containing three beds of coal, of good quality as house and steam coal, with access to communication by railway and water, and now in profitable work, with capability of further extension. The coal field will be let entire, on terms to be agreed upon; or a company may be formed, consisting of a few capitalists, on the principle of limited liability, in which the present workers will, if desired, take a considerable interest. The concern is a *bona fide* one.—All necessary information will be afforded on application to Mr. T. W. JEFFCOCK, mining engineer, 18, Bank-street, Sheffield.—December, 1864. 116

BEAM STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—SEVERAL GOOD STRONG SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, suitable for winding and pumping. Any of the above to be sold decided bargains.—Messrs. R. and F. CRICKMER, New-road, Rotherhithe, London. 117

A SUPERIOR WATER WHEEL FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, at North Roskear Mine, a WATER WHEEL, 55 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast, iron axle, winding gear, iron vertical whim cage, with reversing gear and break attached. The whole being put together in parts, may be easily taken open without damage, and be very conveniently stowed for transit. The whole machinery is in complete repair, and is about one mile from the Camborne railway station.—To treat for the same, apply to Captain JOSEPH VIVIAN, the manager; or to the purser, Mr. THOS. W. FIELD, jun., Marazion.—Dated North Roskear, Camborne, December 19, 1864. 118

WIRE ROPES FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.— ONE WIRE ROPE, 196 fms. long; EIGHT ditto, each 183 fms. long; and TWO ditto, each 116 fms. long; all 4¾ in. circumference, weighing 22 lbs. per fm., and made of the best charcoal iron wire, by Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co.—Applications to be addressed Messrs. COCHRANE, GROVE, and Co., Clifton Suspension Bridge Works, Bristol, where every information can be obtained. 119

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES for STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES for COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASTE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE. 120

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES.
TO IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN COPPER, LEAD, AND CALAMINE ORE.
Swansea, July 1, 1864.
GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Float, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now covered in, the floors being made of concrete to prevent waste of the ore. A powerful steam crusher has lately been erected on the premises, and is now in working order.
The business we purpose carrying on is that of COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests.
In consequence of the large number of very extensive Copper smelting works concentrated in this immediate locality, this market affords greater competition for ore than perhaps any other in the world, there being now no less than sixteen distinct Companies competing for ores sold at the public ticketing, every two or three weeks. There is also a good demand for lead and zinc, or calamine ores, several large lead and spelter works having been established in this district for some time past, and new ones are in course of erection.
Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port, as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter,
We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.
REFERENCES:—Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; Messrs Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Glamorganshire Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London; Mons. Armand de Lacombe, Madrid. 121

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, MINING AND QUARRY COMPANIES, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.

A BRILLIANT JET BLACK, SUPERIOR to PAINT in APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s. For COLLIERY HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE.

GLOVER and Co. have now on hand a really splendid painting sample of spirits of turpentine substitute, a pure crystal, not more volatile than the genuine American turpentine, and quite inoffensive to smell. Price, 2s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

PETROLEUM.

This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, and portable. For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy of the article are unequalled.

WASTE NO OIL.

STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS.

Not liable to leak, and which economise space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 48 diameter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height, price 15s., WITH EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE BETWEEN.

STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—

2½ galls. .. 4s. 6d. | 3 galls. .... 5s. 0d. | 3½ galls. .. 5s. 6d. | 4 galls. ....6s. 0d.

WAGON GREASE.

GLOVER AND CO., No. 40, MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.

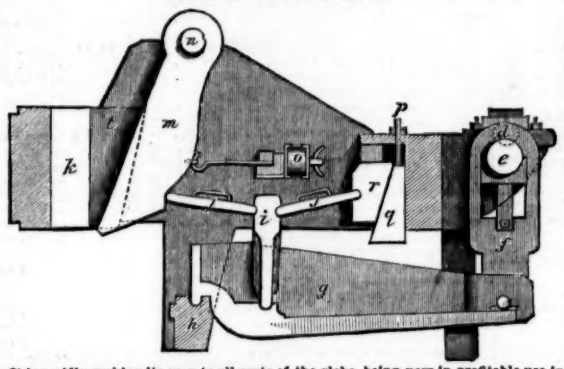
The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A current of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much they may be exposed to the fire.

We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all parties returning them carriage paid.

No. 1 tuyere,	16 in.	long	28s. each.
No. 2	18	"	32s. "
No. 3	20	"	36s. "
No. 4	22	"	40s. "
No. 5	24	"	44s. "

Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years, and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for first road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCESTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or $75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. [illegible] BERGER AND Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. [illegible]ds of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. [illegible]ASTIER, C.E., 12, Gower-street North, London.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 12, GOWER STREET NORTH, LONDON.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

THE IRON TRADE CIRCULAR (RYLANDS').—The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts. Its information is authentic, unbiassed, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South Staffordshire district, but generally of the entire mining districts of the kingdom. Annual subscription, £2 2s. (or 10s. 6d. quarterly in advance). Advertisements and subscriptions to be addressed to the offices, Union-passage, New-street, Birmingham. CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maratime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

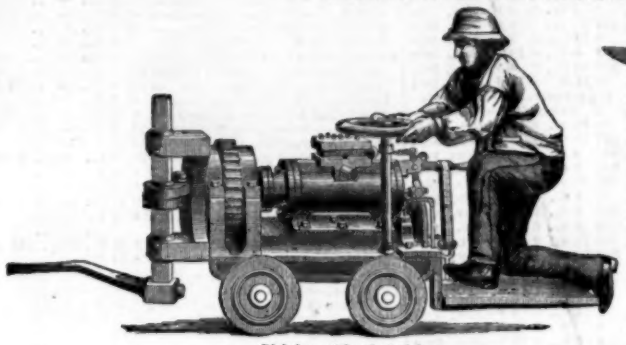
DR. WATSON, F.R.A.S. (of the Lock Hospital, and College of Physicians and Surgeons) on the Self Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Decline of Manly Vigour, and Diseases of Indiscretion, with Means for Perfect Restoration, free for six stamps, by Dr. WATSON, 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London. Consultation daily from Eleven till Two and Six till Eight. Sunday, Ten till Twelve.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (138 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Dr. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London, W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to

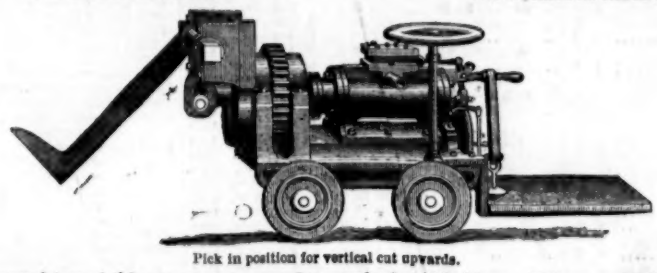
COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

JAMES GRAFTON JONES'S PATENT.



Pick in position for holeing.

Pick in position for vertical cut downwards.



Pick in position for vertical cut upwards.

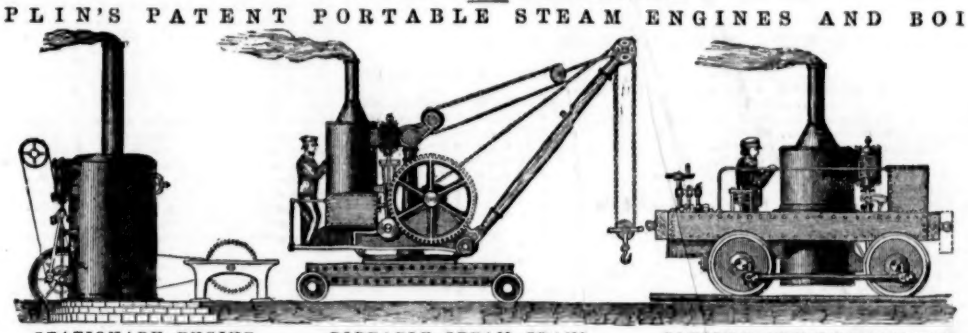
Messrs. JONES and LEVICK, proprietors of this patent, are prepared to supply these Machines, which are on an improved principle, and are constructed to work the coal at any angle from the horizontal to the vertical, thus rendering them capable of "holeing" at any angle, and of driving "headings." They are simple and substantial in construction, and are not likely to get out of order. They are already successfully employed in the Barnsley coal district, and are being introduced into the South Wales and other coal mining districts. They are also suitable for mining the argillaceous ironstones of the coal measures, as well as working other mines and quarries.

N.B.—Air Compressing Machinery will be supplied, or plans and specifications furnished.

Applications to be made to Messrs. FREDERICK LEVICK and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London; or Messrs. LEVICK and SIMPSON, Blaina Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.



STATIONARY ENGINE. From 1 to 30 horse power.
PORTABLE STEAM CRANE. 1 to 30 tons.
CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE. 6 to 27 horse power.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES, they are now extensively used for general purposes; also in situations where steam-engines of the ordinary construction cannot be applied.

STATIONARY ENGINES,—require no building in, nor chimney stalk, and with our patent forced combustion apparatus will burn inferior qualities of coal, wood, or peats. These engines are specially suited for shipment, and may be packed inside the boiler, to economise freight.

PORTABLE STEAM CRANES,—for wharf or railway, with wrought-iron carriages on wheels, link motion, foot brake, &c., all under the easy control of one man; the larger sizes hoist, lower, and turn round in either direction by steam.—*These Cranes were selected by H.M. Commissioners for receiving and sending away the heavy machinery at the International Exhibition of 1862.*

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES,—are adapted to work on rails or tramways, of a guage from 2 fee upwards. They are complete and efficient locomotives, simple in construction, and the working parts easily got at for repair. They draw heavy lodes at reduced speeds. These engines are usually sentin one package, ready for work on arrival.

LIGHT PORTABLE HOISTING, WINDING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, ETC.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

LONDON OFFICE,—9, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. LONDON DEPOT ANI WHARF,—LOWER FORE STREET, LAMBETH, S.

Several engines of each class KEPT IN STOCK, for SALE OR HIRE; and all our manufactures GUARANTEED as to EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP.

Parties are cautioned against using or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures.

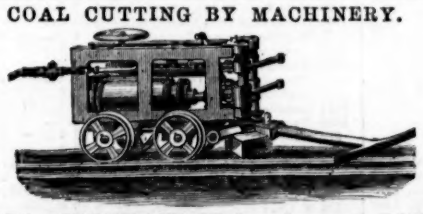
COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.

All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

*** COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

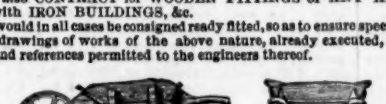
MESSRS. W. EASSIE AND CO.,
RAILWAY SAW MILLS, MOULDING SHOPS, &c., AND
GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTING YARDS,
HIGH ORCHARD, GLOUCESTER,

Are PREPARED to FURNISH QUOTATIONS for any description of WOOD FITTINGS for home or foreign RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, DWELLINGS, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, STORES, GLASS HOUSES, &c.

They will also CONTRACT for WOODEN FITTINGS of ANY KIND in CONNECTION with IRON BUILDINGS, &c.

The above would in all cases be consigned ready fitted, so as to ensure speedy re-erection.

Numerous drawings of works of the above nature, already executed, can be seen on application, and references permitted to the engineers thereof.



The above Firm supply Barrows, Carts, Wagons, temporary Huts, permanent Shedding, and every description of Miners' and Contractors' Tools, at the very lowest prices. References can be given where many thousands of the above have been supplied to different parts of the world. Prices quoted on application. Delivered to any station, or home or foreign port.

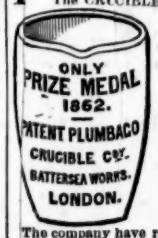
CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES
The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCI[illegible] COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MED[illegible] been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the [illegible] Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, [illegible] Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenals of Woolw[illegible] and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of [illegible] ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS [illegible] country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of [illegible] melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an aver[illegible] 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.



The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1¼ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Crucibles, Muffles, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dentist.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES,
SHAFTS and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL,
BLISTER STEEL,
SPRING STEEL,
GERMAN STEEL.

FILES MARKED
T. TURTON.
EDGE TOOLS MARKED
WM. GREAVES & SON

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE,—35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,
for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Lydstock, Devon.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—		11 3 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1864
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	—		13 11 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1864
1148	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		1 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		477 15 0	3 0 0	May, 1864
6000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £3]	2 7 6	6		0 19 0	0 2 6	April, 1864
316	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	—		9 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1864
1200	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—		280 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
7880	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	33¼	32 33	33 11 0	0 12 6	Dec. 1864
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
967	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		12 18 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1864
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		271 10 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1864
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		152 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1864
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	600	585 595	943 0 0	10 0 0	Nov. 1864
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		761 10 0	6 0 0	Dec. 1864
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—		0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	49	47 49	126 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	15	14½ 15½	12 2 0	0 17 0	Oct. 1864
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		101 10 0	2 0 0	Oct. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		269 10 0	4 0 0	June, 1864
5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	2 15 0	2½	2½	0 2 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1864
1896	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 18 6	13½	12½ 13	1 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
[illegible]	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	28¼	65 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
[illegible]	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	6½	6½ 6¾	1 14 6	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
[illegible]	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	18½	18½ 19½	1 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1864
[illegible]	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	32½	30 32½	5 7 0	0 15 0	Dec. 1864
[illegible]	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		15 0 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1864
[illegible]	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	35	30 35	29 15 0	1 15 0	Oct. 1864
[illegible]	[illegible]burne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		427 10 0	8 0 0	Oct. 1864
2000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L]	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	6	5¾ 6¼	2 15 6	0 1 6	Oct. 1864
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1864
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		162 18 0	7 0 0	Nov. 1864
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	25½	29¼	15 19 7	0 12 3	Jan. 1864
6000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1864
280	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	2¼	2 2¼	0 11 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	—	2¾ 3	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		122 10 0	10 0 0	Oct. 1864
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	34	32 33	75 5 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		459 10 0	7 0 0	Nov. 1864
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	6¾		0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—		490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	—	15 16	16 1 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1864
1600	Torbay Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—		0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1864
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		25 18 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
3000	W. Chiverton (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	57½	57½ 62½	3 15 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	30 10 0	—		53 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	210	205 210	421 0 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1864
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	100	97½ 102½	664 10 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1864
[illegible]	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	[illegible]	—		15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	[illegible]	5¼	5¼	2 3 6	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	—		10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	14	12 13	59 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1864
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		128 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		348 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1864
[illegible]	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	202½	200 205	187 15 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1864
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	18	16½ 17½	80 17 6	0 12 6	Dec. 1864
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—		14 17 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1864

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		30 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0	6¼	5¾ 6¾	—	—	—
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	—		66 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 5 9	10½	10	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	July, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—		41 8 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	0 14 6	3¾	3¼ 3¼	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
1796	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	19 12 0	—		5 15 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	0 7 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 7 6	—		36 19 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1863
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
3000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	—		0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 14 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	8 0 0	30	29 30	74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	—		370 18 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1863
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	32 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
578	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 10 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—		—	—	—
4260	Virgin and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1864
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	19 18 10	—		8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	20 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	[illegible] 0 0	9	8½ 9	101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
1600	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	9	8 8½	3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		295 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	11 17 6	—		76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	—		6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—		320 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	11½	11½ 12	0 15 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	29	27 29	100 0 0	0 8 0	July, 1864
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	¾	½ ¾	0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	—		1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3½	3 3½	0 14 4	0 3 0	June, 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	26	24 26	21 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
[illegible]	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1½	¾ 1	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
[illegible]	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	6	5 6	10 1 1	0 5 0	Aug. 1864
[illegible]	Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	1 1½	1 1 4	0 2 0	July, 1864
[illegible]	New Wildberg (copper)	2 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
[illegible]	[illegible]ulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	3 0 0	4½	4 4½	7½ per cent.		Yearly.
[illegible]	[illegible]gibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	9	7 9	2 3 0	0 16 0	Dec. 1864
[illegible]	[illegible] Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¾	1½ 1¾	0 12 0	0 1 0	July, 1864
[illegible]	[illegible]del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	35	34 36	63 15 0	2 10 0	June, 1864
[illegible]	[illegible] Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	—	4½ 5	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
[illegible]	[illegible]uver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	6	5 6	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
[illegible]	[illegible]oria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 1 [illegible]	0 1 9	Aug. 1864
[illegible]	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 5 0	June, 1864
[illegible]	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	1⅞	1⅞ 2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last paid.
16000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 15 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1863
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	15 0 0	—		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Z. [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		15 percent.		May, 1859
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜	⅜ ⅞	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L. £2]	1 0 0	1½	1¾ 2¼	Sept. 1864
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	⅜		Dec. 1863
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. [illegible]] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [fully paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	15 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		Oct. 1864
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 15 0	—		Oct. 1864
60000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £6]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
130000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	¾ 1	Fully paid.
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	0 15 0	—		Sept. 1864
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
28000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	6 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
50000	Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—		April, 1864
16000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 15 0	—	⅜ ⅝	Sept. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		May, 1860
12000	Tepiltz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
8000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	10 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
60000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
17000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
8000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝	⅝ ⅞	Fully paid.
[illegible]	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
1600	Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	4 12 6	—		July, 1864
6300	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	3 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 13 0	—		June, 1864
500	Billins (lead)	30 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 8 6	—		May, 1864
20000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	30 0 0	—		Aug. 1863
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	18	16 18	June, 1864
1832	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes	8 7 6	—		June, 1864
6880	Buller & Basset, (cp.) Redruth	4 11 6	—		Feb. 1864
915	Calvadnack (tin), Wendron	25 3 6	—		Aug. 1864
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	10 8 4	2½	2 2½	Oct. 1864
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1863
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1864
12000	Caradon & Phœnix Cons. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	29 6 6	—		Sept. 1864
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	—			
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 11 0	26s.	24s. 25s.	Oct. 1864
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	—		Dec. 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]				
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 14 0	—		Nov. 1864
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1863
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 2 0	—		Jan. 1864
1024	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 2 0	—		
5000	Cleveland (iron), [L. £20]	5 10 0	—		
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 10 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood (tin) [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 15s. pd.]				Dec. 1864
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	—	26s.	Fully paid.
6000	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Cornubia (tin) [L. £3] [4000 30s. pd., 8000 15s. pd.]				
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	25 7 0	—		Oct. 1864
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	2 15 0	—	1¾ 2	Oct. 1864
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.), Crowan	5 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 11 0	—		Dec. 1863
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
10000	Cwmsymlog (sil.-ld.), [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
25000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	7 4 0	—	15½ 16½	Nov. 1864
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 9 0	—		Aug. 1864
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	2 7 6	—		Aug. 1864
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 4 6	—		Aug. 1864
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	6¾	6¼ 6¾	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	2 18 0	1¼	1⅛ 2	Nov. 1864
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Mar. 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 9 0	3¾	4⅞ 5	Nov. 1864
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		Oct. 1864
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedfd. (cop.)	7 19 6	—		Sept. 1864
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 10 6	—		Dec. 1864
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	2⅜	2¼ 2½	July, 1864
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	21 15 0	—		Nov. 1864
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 2s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1863
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 13 2	2½	2¼ 2½	Dec. 1864
6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3]	1 10 0	2⅛	2 2½	
5410	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	90 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	10 13 6	—		Dec. 1864
9600	East Wheal Abraham (copper)	0 5 0	—		Aug. 1864
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	11 17 0	—		Sept. 1863
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	0 13 6	—		Dec. 1864
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	2 7 6	—		July, 1864
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	9 13 6	5¼	5½ 5⅝	Dec. 1864
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0	3	1¾ 2	
2000	Erwfelin (lead), [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 3 10	—		Sept. 1864
6000	Fortescue Con. (sil.), Endellion	0 12 6	—		
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 5 6	—		April, 1864
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 8 0	¾	⅝ ⅝	Sept. 1864
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 11 6	—	⅝ ⅞	Oct. 1864
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	4½	4⅛	
50000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1024	Godolphin (cop., tin), Crowan	0 5 0	—		Oct. 1864
6700	Goginan (silver-lead)	12 10 0	—		April, 1864
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 4 5	—		No call.
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	4 11 0	—		Nov. 1864
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 17 6	—		Dec. 1864
3000	Gothic (silver-lead), Cardigan	1 0 0	—	1⅜ 1⅝	No call.
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	63 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
3000	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 11 6	—		Sept. 1864
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	2 16 0	1¼	1 1¼	Dec. 1864
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	1 17 6	—		Nov. 1864
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 0 0	—		
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	4 0 0	4½	4⅛ 4⅜	Sept. 1864
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 6 6	—		April, 1864
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	0 10 0	3⅜	3 3½	April, 1864
32000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
3000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	—		June, 1864
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	6 16 0	—		May, 1863
3000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 19 6	2		Jan. 1863
3032	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 0 0	—		No call.
10000	Gt. Wh. Metal, Breage [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
2048	Grylls Consols (tin)	1 5 0	—		
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence (tin)	1 0 0	—		
4910	[illegible] (cop., tin), St. Erth	3 0 3	—		Nov. 1864
6068	[illegible] Park Con., Llanrwst	1 7 3	—		Feb. 1864
6000	[illegible] (copper)	1 5 0	3¾	3¼ 3½	Nov. 1864
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 6 6	—		Sept. 1864
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 7 6	—		Dec. 1864
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 10 6	3¾	3⅝ 3⅞	Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 13 6	—		Jan. 1865
5000	Kelly Bray (ld.), Callington	5 2 6	16s.		June, 1864
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 2 6	⅜	⅜ ½	Oct. 1864
3000	Lanivet (tin), [L. £2]	1 18 0	—		Nov. 1864
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop).	17 6 4	—		Feb. 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	5 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 4 0	—	8 9	Dec. 1864
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0	—		
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 9 6	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	19 0 0	22	19 21	Sept. 1864
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 10 0	—	20	Jan. 1865
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6000	New Clifford [L. £4]	1 5 0	1¼	1 1¼	Dec. 1864
10000	New Concord (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]				Dec. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 13 6	—		Nov. 1864
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	0 2 6	—		
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 8 6	—		Nov. 1864
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	0 18 6	—		Oct. 1863
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	4 1 0	—		Nov. 1864
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 9 0	—		May, 1864
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 10 0	—	7 7½	Dec. 1864
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
5969	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	3 3 0	—		Mar. 1864
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	7 14 0	—		Oct. 1864
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 10 0	—	3 4	Dec. 1864
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	2 2 6	—		June, 1864
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	37 15 0	—		Oct. 1864
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	27 3 6	—		Dec. 1864
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 0 0	2⅜	2¼ 2⅜	
16000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 4 6	—		Aug. 1864
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	2 16 4	1¼	½ ⅝	Nov. 1864
2500	North Frances (cop.)	14 2 6	—		Dec. 1864
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	4 7 6	—		Aug. 1864
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 9 0	—		Aug. 1864
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 5s. 6d. pd.]				July, 1863
6000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	3 9 6	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	Aug. 1864
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	9 3 0	—		Sept. 1864
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 12s. 6d. pd.]				Aug. 1864
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 4 0	1¼		May, 1864
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	7 15 8	—		Jan. 1864
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	24 15 0	25	26 27	Nov. 1864
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1864
2000	No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn	2 0 0	4	3 4	
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 8 0	1½	1¼ 1½	Dec. 1864
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	3 10 6	2¾		Aug. 1864
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 15 [illegible]	—		Dec. 1864
1000	N. Wh. Seton, Camborne [L. £25]	2 10 0	—		July, 1864
12288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	3 3 10	—		Aug. 1864
8455	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	4 8 6	—	1¼ 1½	Dec. 1864
6000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 9 6	—		Sept. 1864
6000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	—		Aug. 1864
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	7 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
6000	Penrhalt (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—		Feb. 1864
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 6 0	—		Sept. 1864
8000	Princess of Wales (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	—		April, 1863
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 4	3¼	3 3¼	April, 1863
10154	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 14 6	—		Aug. 1864
512	Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron	2 17 6	—		June, 1864
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carnarv. [L. £1]	0 11 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	[illegible] (iron), St. Wenn	—			No call.
6000	Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £2]	2 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
3938	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 11 6	—	1¾ 2	Feb. 1864
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	2 12 9	2		July, 1864
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1863
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	2 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
3000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—		Feb. 1863
800	Seglenias, Montgomery [L. £8]	5 15 0	—		Sept. 1864
20000	Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	1 0 0	—	¾ 1	Fully paid.
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 5000 5s. pd.]				Jan. 1864
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 10 0	2		June, 1864
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	1 3 6	—		Dec. [illegible]
6900	S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack	0 12 6	—		May, [illegible]
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	16 10 8	4½	4 4½	Aug. [illegible]
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—		July, [illegible]
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—		Aug. 1863
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	4 2 6	—		Nov. 1864
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.)	7 15 0	—		Nov. 1864
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 19 0	1⅝	1¼ 1⅝	Dec. 1864
2288	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	12 9 0	—		Oct. 1863
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	3 6 6	2		Nov. 1864
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—		Dec. 1863
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	—		Jan. 1864
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L. £10]	8 10 0	—		Aug. 1864
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard	6 2 6	—		April, 1864
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 0	2¼		No call.
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £3½]	4 0 0	—		July, 1864
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—		May, 1864
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—		Oct. 1863
2000	South St. Ives (tin), St. Ives	0 5 0	⅜	⅜ ½	Nov. 1864
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	20 13 10	15	13 15	Dec. 1864
5671	South Wheal Leisure (copper)	0 13 0	—		
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	52 12 0	—		Dec. 1864
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 12 0	—		Mar. 1863
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Nov. 1863
900	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	15 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½]	2 0 0	—		Dec. 1863
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		July, 1864
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	34 15 6	14	13 15	Nov. 1864
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	0 17 0	—		Sept. 1864
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 2 0	—		Aug. 1864
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—		
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	7 8 8	—		Jan. 1864
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	12 12 3	—		Jan. 1864
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	13 10 0	—	8¼ 8½	Dec. 1864
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 8	—		July, 1863
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	7 4 6	—		Dec. 1864
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 12 0	—		Jan. 1864
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	6 15 1	—		Oct. 1864
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 17s. 6d. paid]				Oct. 1864
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 9 6	—		Jan. 1863
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 17 0	—		Sept. 1864
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 16 6	—		Oct. 1864
10000	Walkham & Poldice (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 4 6	—		Oct. 1864
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	8	7 8	
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	2 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 8 11	—		Dec. 1864
3500	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	2 4 9	—		Dec. 1864
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	—		Nov. 1864
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 0 0	—		May, 1863
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	10 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
12000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 17 0	—		Aug. 1864
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	12 10 0	—		Oct. 1864
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton	164 0 0	—		Dec. 1864
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	10 6 6	—		Dec. 1864
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	40 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
5481	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	4 3 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	92 5 [illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 16 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 7 0	—		Aug. 1864
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—		July, 1864
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1 10 0	—	1½ 2	Mar. 1863
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5 18 0	2	1½ 2	Dec. 1864
3000	Wheal Albert (copper)	[illegible] 5 0	—		
5790	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	[illegible] 6	—		Nov. 1864
256	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	[illegible] 0 0	11	8 10	Nov. 1864
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives	3 7 6	—		Jan. 1864
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	[illegible]	—		Nov. 1864
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 14 6	41s.	38s. 40s.	Nov. 1864
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 9 6	—		Oct. 1864
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—		July, 1863
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	8 14 6	—	⅜	Oct. 1864
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	13 5 0	—		Nov. 1864
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 6 6	⅜	⅛ ¾	Aug. 1864
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	7 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 14 0	4¼	3¼ 3¾	Aug. 1864
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	5 14 0	6	4 5	Oct. 1864
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 11 6	⅜	⅜	Sept. 1864
6000	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	1 2 6	—		Mar. 1864
3648	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	3 5 0	—		Aug. 1864
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	4 2 6	—		Oct. 1864
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	0 10 0	⅛	¼ ⅛	Sept. 1864
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	3 18 8	—		Nov. 1864
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 6 10	—		Dec. [illegible]
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 14 0	—		Nov. [illegible]
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	3 17 7	—		Nov. [illegible]
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	7 0 0	—		Nov. [illegible]
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—		April, [illegible]
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	4 13 9	—		Oct. 1864
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	14 18 10	—		Dec. 1864
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—		Sept. [illegible]
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier	—	35	35	
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 13 8	—		June, 1864
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	5 3 1	—		July, 1864
3048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	18 6 6	—		Nov. [illegible]
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	0 18 0	—		Oct. [illegible]
1920	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	1 9 9	—		Nov. 1864
1280	Wh. Trevenna (tin, cop.) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 14 6	—		Oct. 1864
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	14 19 0	—		Nov. 1864
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 17 0	2¾	2½ 2¾	Dec. [illegible]
4500	Wheal [illegible] (copper)	0 9 0	—		Mar. [illegible]
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	9 16 0	—		Aug. [illegible]
994	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	7 7 0	—		June, [illegible]
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 18 6	—		Dec. 1864

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Name.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10 0 0	18¼	17¼ 18¼	
20000	City Offices [L. £50]	7 10 0	5	5	Nov. 1864
10000	Discount Corporatn. [L. £100]	17 10 0	15¼	13¼ 14½	
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50]	5 0 0	5	4¾ 5¼	
10000	Gallivara Iron [L. £50]	10 0 0	5	1 3	
250000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	7⅝	7⅛ 7⅝	
20000	General Steam Navigation	14 0 0	27	25 27	
20000	Humber Ironworks [L. £50]	8 0 0	5		
100000	Imperial Mercan. Cred. [L. £50]	5 0 0	8¼	8⅛ 8½	
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L. £20]	5 0 0	7⅜	7⅛ 7⅜	
80000	Joint-Stock Discount [L. £25]	10 0 0	9⅞	9⅝ 9⅞	
50000	Lond. & Glasg. Engi. [L. £50]	10 0 0	—	1½ 2	
40000	Millwall Ironworks	5 0 0	4½	4⅛ 5	
10000	National Financial [L. £50]	5 0 0	5	4½ 4¾	
12000	Nerbudda [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £2 pd.]				
30000	Nova Scotia Gold & Land [L.]	2 0 0	—	1 2	Fully paid.
20000	Rhymney Iron [10000 £50 pd., 10000 £15 pd.]				
5000	Silver's India rub. Wks. [L. £50]	10 0 0	—		
40000	Smith, Knight, & Co. [L. £50]	5 0 0	3¼	3 3¼	

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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